SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1878.

THE FAMINE OF 1876 AND 1877 IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(Concluded from the "Bombay Gazette" of March 4.)

65. The following table shows the deaths according to this registration from every cause (small-pox and cholera excepted) as compared with the average deaths of the preceding five years:—

Districts.	Deaths from 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 1877.	Average total Deaths from 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. of corresponding months of five preceding years.	Deaths from Bowel Complaints from 1st Jan. to 30th Sep. 1877.	Average total Deaths from Bowel complaints in corresponding months of five preceding years.	Deaths from all other causes from 1st Jan. to 30th Sep. 1877.	Average total Deaths from all other causes in corresponding months of five preceding years.
Khandesh ...	10,891	10,913	2,418	2,311	748	1,062
Nasik	10,638	7,329	1,504	1,171	1,838	1,983
Ahmednagar.	13,398	7,937	2,141	1,612	2,845	1,975
Poona	13,713	8,987	1,723	1,328	2,896	2,613
Sholapur...	10,098	5,521	3,092	1,101	7,803	2,353
Satara	22,067	11,856	6,089	2,084	3,788	2,346
Belgaum.....	26,676	9,030	4,599	1,645	23,613	6,946
Kaladgi	29,833	5,922	4,111	819	20,545	3,474
Dharwar....	26,015	8,836	9,485	3,606	14,538	4,892
Total...	167,899	73,854	35,568	15,587	78,617	28,924

66. The deaths in the relief camps and houses throughout the famine period have been thus returned:—

Districts.	Deaths.
Khandesh	988
Nasik	1,214
Ahmednagar	2,478
Poona	1,179
Sholapore	4,117
Satara.....	5,909
Belgaum.....	9,552
Kaladgi	13,901
Dharwar.....	9,789
Total.....	49,187

67. On the whole, the mortality recorded in the above tables, though greatly to be deplored, is not considerable in many seasons with the total number of the general population.

68. In various places deaths of individuals from starvation have been specifically reported, and have naturally excited pity. But these cases, as such reports, however, lamentable would not represent any considerable statistical fact. The fact, however, of a few cases being found at some of these places which came under our immediate observation, would indicate that there must have been some cases in the remoter parts of the distressed districts. It is impossible to give any accurate notion of the number of deaths among those who wandered about the country, and those who emigrated to places distant from their homes. Such deaths would often occur in the jungles, or in spots remote from human habitation; and would hardly be reported. But we are constrained to believe that they must have been numerous.

69. Throughout the distressed districts there were the most stringent orders against all cases of dangerous; there was a large and strong official machinery to see to the carrying out of those orders; there were ample funds and opportunities; nobody had any apparent motive to withhold relief: the people had all manner of facilities of obtaining it. Hence arises a strong presumption against there being any considerable mortality from starvation. Moreover, in the worst tracts, where the relief operations were most highly organized, inquiries made at the time and on the spot have assured us that there was no mortality from starvation. I may here transcribe an extract from a Minute recorded by me in the interior of the Poona District on 24th March, while the impression was fresh:—

"With this rigidity of system and this careful restriction of relief there must be some sanity lost individual cases of unrelieved distress should occur, and escape observation. So far as my inspection of the poorest classes not on relief has gone, it is to be inferred that they are generally in tolerable condition. Occasionally, though very rarely, I have found instances of persons whose appearance would ensure to them relief immediately on their asking for it. No doubt, there is much scope for incessant vigilance. I drew attention to this on the 13th January during the interview I then had with reference to the Madras Government, I sent copy of that representation to the Government of Bombay, who, in reply, acknowledged the correctness of the principle, and expressed a belief that it had been already carried out. And, certainly, I find that in the Sirur Taluka, where I have gone, such vigilance ought to be secured. All village headmen have been warned of their duty in the matter; they frequently do give temporary relief on their own responsibility pending reference to the Collector, to which effect rules have been made out in every village of persons likely to come within this category. European officers are noted in each one of the many subdivisions (talukas) of large districts, and they, together with their Native subordinates, are constantly patrolling the villages and seeing whether the village headmen really do bring forward every deserving case or not. In every sub-division (taluka) of every distressed district there is a relief centre for the reception of these needy. The numbers in charge of these are large indeed; but, looking to the circumstances of the country, I should be glad to see it larger. It is, however, remarkable that many of the destitute poor are reluctant to resort to the poor-houses, from a feeling of self-respect which is creditable to them. Here and there, however, I have discovered persons who ought, apparently to have come under the operations of these rules, and I think that the Local officers cannot be too often reminded of these excellent orders.

"I have not received any trustworthy evidence whatever that any death from starvation occurs is in danger of occurring in these districts; but I have received much excellent evidence to the effect that nobody is dying or likely to die of this cause. Statements of an opposite description are sometimes made, but they are merely general in their terms, and are manifestly advanced in support of the view that easier terms of relief should be offered to the people. I am unable, however, to discover upon what foundation any statement that the people are starving, can possibly be based. If any instance has happened within the last two months, it must be very exceptional. If any instance happens now, it must be owing to some extraordinary conduct on the part of the person concerned, certainly not to any want of means of relief at hand."

70. The sum of the foregoing remarks is in this wise.

71. If reference be had to the mortuary statistics, no evidence is perceptible of any considerable mortality from starvation; on the contrary, the presumption is the other way.

72. Nevertheless we know that some deaths did occur, and we apprehend that many deaths must have occurred; many, that is to say, in the abstract, but not many, it is hoped, relatively to the population.

73. The manner in which agriculture revived when the rains began to fall after the long drought, the extension ploughing and sowing, the fine harvest raised, seem to oppose any supposition to the effect that there could have been any marked diminution of the agricultural population.

74. Further light may be thrown on this subject by the census to be taken hereafter in selected areas and tracts in the recently distressed districts.

75. Meanwhile we can only say that the Government does not as yet possess evidence to show that there was any considerable mortality from starvation.

76. Much was said and written about the mortality among the cattle. And beyond doubt large numbers of these animals perished. But it is the habit of the people to save about them the worn-out, old, useless, worn-out cattle, who graze about the fields and jungles as they best can, and who do not keep cows nothing. In time of drought these animals are permitted to die, indeed their dying cannot be helped. Cows are generally thought valuable, and are, of course, those which become emaciated, some perish, others recover when the rains return. But with the really good cattle used for draught or for the plough the case is different. Some of these are provided with fodder as they work on the line of march; others are kept carefully inside the houses and cottages; others are sent to grazing grounds on the hills where the rain never fails, even in years of drought. When the rains returned many wondered how the people would manage to plough, and thought that human labour would have to be employed; but somehow bullocks were forthcoming and nearly the full area was ploughed. As already stated the drought bullocks worked throughout the time of trouble in more than ordinary numbers.

77. The collection of the land revenue, in those districts of the Bombay Presidency which have been affected by famine, has received the most particular attention from the Local Government. As I had occasion to notice this matter with much stress while acting in the capacity of Famine Delegate before this Government, I beg further to record the considerations which suggest themselves from my present standpoint in the Government of Bombay.

78. The land revenue endangered in the Bombay Presidency by the drought of 1876 and 1877 amounted to 263 lakhs of rupees, or £ 2,620,000. This is exclusive of Sind, where a different system prevails. The land revenue of the nine districts where the famine as described in this Minute arose, amounted to Rs. 1,49,78,500, or £1,497,850. But at one period of the years 1876 and 1877 the whole or nearly the whole of the land revenue of the Presidency was more or less endangered. From the very first, that is, in January 1877, when Famine Delegate, I represented to the Government of Bombay the expediency of only enforcing the collection of the land revenue in those districts, and of refraining from making any promises to the people of remission. It was understood at that time that large remissions had been recommended, although the exact amount of such remissions had not been settled. It was apprehended, however, by many at the time that from 40 to 50 lakhs of revenue, £400,000 to £500,000, might have to be remitted. Afterwards the Government agreed to suspend only, and not to remit nor promise to remit, save in a few exceptional cases. On joining the Government on the 1st of May, I found that very few remissions had been granted. A large sum, about 50 lakhs of rupees, or £500,000, had, however, been justly held suspended from collection until the result of the seasons could be more closely seen. Entirely concurring in that policy, I fully carried it out with the concurrence and support of my Honourable Colleagues. We got in all we fairly could, reducing the 50 lakhs suspended to 30 and then to 27 lakhs. We knew, of course (June 1877), that the people could not then pay the £270,000, or £300,000 of land revenue held in suspension and regarded as the outstandings of 1876-77. But we hoped that they might be able to do so hereafter if the summer rains of 1877 should prove propitious. There were, indeed, some few cases where the collection of the suspended revenue was hopeless, and in these remission was granted. But the total thus remitted did not exceed £21,600, or two lakhs sixteen thousand rupees. Then the summer rains began to come, and afterwards ceased coming. Consequently up to the end of August the prospect of collecting the outstanding £270,000 for 1876-77, became fainter and fainter. Indeed, fears arose that some of the revenue for the current year, 1877-78, might have to be suspended in addition. However, the season took a turn for the better from about the 1st September, and we perceived that the revenue for the current year, 1877-78, would be safe. We then immediately instructed our Collectors to collect fully for 1877-78, to keep their eye on the £270,000 outstanding for 1876-77, and to collect that as soon as might be practicable after realisation of the land revenue for the current year, 1877-78. These outstandings might, it was hoped, be collected during this last-named year, or, at all events, during next year, 1878-79, if the summer rains of 1878 should be propitious.

79. The October rains were so abundant in many places that we learned that the Collectors might after all be able to get in much of the outstandings (£270,000) during the current year, 1877-78. This we accordingly ordered to be done, adding that whatever might remain uncollected should be got in as soon as possible after the rains of 1878. If this prospect shall be realized the ultimate loss of land revenue during the famine of 1876 and 1877 in the Bombay Presidency would not exceed three lakhs of rupees, or £30,000—a loss which would be comparatively insignificant, as it will be remembered that the revenue endangered by the failure of harvests amounted to 263 lakhs of rupees, or £26,20,000. The loss would, in that case, be merely one per cent. It is remarkable, too, that owing to revision of settlements the land revenue demand during these very years of scarcity has gone on slightly increasing. Since October, however, the reports, of the seasons have been less favourable and we begin to fear that the loss of revenue may somewhat exceed the anticipation just stated. On the whole, however, our present trust is that the land revenue of the Bombay Presidency will not suffer considerably from the famine. Till this freedom from serious loss shall have been fully attained, the final verdict may be withheld—it will, however, be attained if we are spared any further calamity in respect to the seasons. In that case it will reflect credit on the ryotwari system and the revenue survey and settlement of Bombay—on the resolute, manly, and industrious character of the Natives of the Deccan—and on the discrimination and steadiness evinced by our Revenue Commissioners, our Collectors, and all our Revenue Officers.

80. The expenditure caused by the famine has been already indicated in this Minute. It may be recapitulate here:—

Relief Works.....	Rs.	93,00,000
Gratuitous Relief	,,	10,00,000
Establishments	,,	11,00,000
Total Rs.		1,14,00,000

81. The estimate of expenditure on direct relief made by the Government of Bombay during the spring of 1877—with which an estimate made by me as Famine Delegate about the same time substantially corresponded—amounted to 116 lakhs. This was framed under the supposition that the rains of the summer would be unseasonable. When these began to prove very unseasonable—a further revised estimate of expenditure was made, amounting to 129 lakhs. Under all the circumstances, the expenditure appears favourable, and shows that every endeavour was made by the relief officers to maintain economy.

82. Besides this, as already shown, there are Rs. 13,16,000, or £21,600, of land revenue remitted, and 27 lakhs, or £270,000, suspended in omission, most of which we hope to recover within a few months and the remainder within a year. The £21,600 remitted should be added to the expenditure in counting the cost of the famine. There is also a loss of Rs. 40,700, or £4,070, in Abkari revenue.

83. The cost of the famine, then, may be approximately set down thus:—

	Rs.
Expenditure.....	1,14,00,000
Loss of Land Revenue.....	2,16,000
Loss of other Revenue...	40,700
Total.....	1,16,56,700

It is to be remembered, however, that besides the loss of land revenue above stated, there may be some additional loss, the amount of which cannot be stated at present.

84. Against all this, however, there may be taken, as a set-off, the increased revenue from the guaranteed railways.

85. In estimating this it must be borne in mind that the fact of the G. I. P. Railway having been taken up to so large an extent with the carriage of grain to the famine district undoubtedly prevented its carrying a portion of the general trade of the country from which it would otherwise have derived revenue.

86. The actual increase in the *profits* from passengers and goods of the Bombay railways in the twelve months ending 15th October 1877, during which period there was a brisk demand for grain to the famine grain, over those of the preceding twelve months, may be taken at—

G. I. P. Railway		63 lakhs.
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....		4 ,,
Total.....		67 lakhs.

but considering that the foreign export trade in grain and seeds from Bombay was greatly stimulated during the year, it would probably not be far wrong to assume that had there been no famine, profits would still have increased on the G. I. P. Railway to the extent of 30 lakhs, and on the B. B. & C. I. Railway to the extent of 2 lakhs. Deducting these sums, the profit due to the famine may be taken at—

G. I. P. Railway		33 lakhs.
B. B. & C. I. Railway		2 ,,
Total.....		35 lakhs.

87. The net cost of the famine, then, would come out thus:—

	Rs.
Total Expenditure and Loss of Revenue together	1,16,56,700
Deduct Grain by Railway Revenue.....	35,00,000
Net Cost.....	81,56,700

88. But out of the expenditure incurred, Rs. 28,00,000, or £280,000, have been spent on irrigation works, as shown in this Minute, which are works of prime necessity, which had long been in contemplation, and which sooner or later must have been undertaken. If the actual value of these works, estimated at Rs. 21,00,000 or £210,000, were deducted from the net cost, the remainder would be Rs. 61,56,700, or £605,670.

89. The cost of the Dhond-Manmad Chord line has not been included in the above statement. It is, indeed, connected with the famine and for some time afforded employment to thousands of labourers as a famine relief work, the expenditure having been Rs. 8,71,520, or £87,152. But subsequently it was proceeded with as a temporary line to be opened by an early date (probably in March 1878) for relieving the pressure on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. By means of it the grain for the Deccan, for the Southern Mahratta Country, for the Nizam's Dominions and for the Madras Presidency would be carried straight across from the north-eastern to the south-eastern branch of the Great Indian Peninsula line, without being, as at present, carried down the Ghat mountains by the Thal route to the Coast, and then back up the same mountains by the Bhore route to the Deccan. By these means about 115 miles of distance will be saved—which saving, it is estimated, would have been equivalent to the addition of 36 engines and 790 wagons to the rolling stock of the Company at the time when the famine traffic was at its height. And more particularly the pressure on the north-eastern branch, leading from Central and Northern India to Bombay, will be lightened, upon which branch the combined demands for the export traffic to Europe and for the famine traffic to Southern India became so excessive as to be beyond the power of the railway to fulfil; the consequence being that the general export traffic had to suffer from being unavoidably postponed by reason of the paramount demands of the famine.

90. The engine stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, though possibly sufficient for ordinary times, was not equal to the augmented traffic demands such as above explained—the prices in Europe caused an unusually brisk demand to set in for the cereals of Central and Northern India at the very time when the supplies were demanded by the famine-stricken population of Southern India. The railway authorities spared no effort to meet the double demand, and for several months together made their engines run fully double the ordinary distance in miles. After a time forty additional engines were ordered for the railway company so as to raise the total number from 345 to 385. As the strain increased and seemed likely to become harder and harder, it was determined to indent on the part of Government for one hundred additional engines, which might be lent to the railway company in event of need.

91. This famine has thrown much new light on the project (discussed some time ago) for a railway from the port of Karwar to Hubli, the large mart a few miles to the south of Dharwar. In the event of famine in the Southern Deccan this line would be found quite the best route for supplies. If this line were made, the grain instead of being carried by expensive cart-routes, or by railways already over worked—as was the case in 1877—would be brought by sea from Bombay or other ports by the numerous coasting vessels to Karwar, and thence would be rapidly transported by rail to the Dharwar District, and thence on to the ceded districts of the Madras Presidency. If this line from Karwar to Hubli had existed in 1877, the saving both to the State and to the people would have been very great.

92. Again, the famine has drawn official and non-official attention more than ever to the need of preserving our forests. Not only is it admitted in the abstract that in Western India we lose our rains, our rainfall and our water-supply will, in part, be lost also, in which case our agriculture would suffer grievously—but also the fear of all this happening is becoming active, and people begin to see that the matter is primarily important, and that it is not to be considered as a mere boundary question which have often been permitted too much to interfere with it. Not only must the forests be preserved near the sources of those rivers and streams which are to supply our irrigation works, but also something must be done to restore the forests on those ranges and hills intersecting the Deccan in all directions, which are now almost gone, but which would grow again if preservative and restorative processes were adopted. The treeless aspect of the distressed districts, and their extraordinary barrenness in respect to spontaneous vegetation, convince every observer that they must be, while thus situated, the prey of agricultural misfortune, and the sport of vicissitudes of season, so much so as to disturb the entire social arrangements of the people.

93. The various ways much good has been educed out of the evil of the famine of 1877 in the Bombay Presidency. Not only has a fresh start been given to irrigation works in the Deccan, but also an impulse has been imparted to the cause of irrigation which will last long after the famine is over and will perhaps never cease. Additional railways have been projected, communications of all sorts have been improved. The necessity of preserving the forests and of restoring the jungles of the treeless Deccan has been brought home to the minds both of our officers and of the public.

94. The circumstance that emigration was justly recommended as one of the remedies against famine in some of the most densely-peopled parts of India, which were afflicted by drought in 1874—has caused some persons to speculate whether a similar remedy may not be applicable to Western India. Those parts, however, had a population of from 600 to 900 persons to the square mile. And a remedy applicable to them may be quite inapplicable to the Deccan, which is a thinly-peopled country, having on an average only 150 persons to the square mile. Much of this area is unculturable waste. Still, after allowance has been made for this, the arable or cultivated area is more than ample for any population that exists, or is likely to exist, in those parts. Much new land has, indeed, been brought under cultivation within the last few years, but much still remains.

95. The grateful task now devolves on me of recording for the consideration of my Honorable Colleagues the special or distinguished services of the officers, Civil and Military, in the Bombay Presidency during the famine of 1877.

Our thanks and acknowledgments are due, firstly, to Major-General the Honorable M. K. Kennedy, R.E., as Secretary to Government and Chief Engineer, for devoted and able assistance rendered to Government in its efforts to organize a system of relief suitable to the existing circumstances; to adopt thereto the professional and the non-professional resources of the State; to develop suitable projects of public works; to obtain an adequate return in the shape of good work done for the expenditure on relief; to ensure village inspection being carried out for the prevention of mortality among the poorest classes; to ensure on the one hand the safety of the people, and on the other hand economy of the public expenditure. In all these respects he showed tenacity of purpose and a capacity for administration which have proved most valuable to the Government he served.

To our Chief Secretary, the Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I., we are much indebted for diligent aid rendered to us in supervising the collection of the land revenue which was to so large an extent for some time jeopardised by the drought; in issuing orders from time to time adapted to the changing phases of the calamity; in ensuring that the fiscal rights of the State should be jealously guarded, while the people were preserved from a greater pressure than they could reasonably bear.

The two Revenue Commissioners of the Central and Southern Deccan, Mr. E. P. Robertson, C.S., and Mr. A. E. D. Grey, C.S., zealously and ably sustained the extensive charges entrusted to them, superintending the formation of establishments scattered over a large area of country, and studied the working of the instructions received from Government both in regard to the interests of the State and the welfare of the people.

Colonel the Honourable W. C. Anderson, Commissioner of Survey and Set lement, rendered valuable aid with much exertion and self-sacrifice in inspecting the relief operations in the Kaladgi District at a trying and critical time.

The Sanitary Commissioner, Surgeon-Major T. G. Hewlett, has been most useful to the Government throughout the relief operations, by visiting, in all parts of the distressed districts, the relief camps and centres and the relief working gangs; by observing the physical condition of the persons employed thereon; by testing the returns of mortality, and by advising the authorities as to the sufficiency of the wages and rations; evincing in all these respects devoted effort skilfully directed in the cause of humanity.

As Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Under-Secretary to Government, Colonel C. J. Merriman, R.E., displayed high professional skill and judgment in applying previous projects of irrigation to the circumstances of the time, and in arranging new projects and administrative ability in devising means of exacting a due tale of work from vast gangs of relief labourers. He has ably discharged the duties of the famine Secretariat since the departure of General Kennedy for Madras.

Colonel H. F. Hancock, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways and Under-Secretary to Government, afforded constant aid to Government in bringing the full power of his professional skill and judgment to bear in regard to the distressed districts, and in developing, in concert with the Railway Company, the complicated measures needed for this most important object.

Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C. S., served as Additional Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, during the greater part of the relief operations, and rendered valuable service in the preparation of the numerous instructions necessary for those engaged in the work, and in the punctual collation of the extensive statistics. On his departure for Madras he was succeeded by Mr. G. C. Whitworth, C.S., who conducted the duties to the end of the famine period in a highly satisfactory manner.

Mr. G. Forman, C.S., Mr. C. Ommanney, C.S., Mr. J. B. Richey, C. S., as Collectors of Poona, Satara, and Dharwar, respectively, held their districts well in hand, permitting neither too much to be done nor too little, organized extensive relief establishments, adapting them to the needs of various localities, and evincing unflinching signs of deepening distress, compelled the people to submit to system.

Mr. A. H. Spry, C. S., as Collector of Kaladgi, held one of the hardest posts in the whole of the relief operations, and had to contend from time to time with difficulties, which he combated with devotion and with some measure of success.

The Public Works Department (including Irrigation and Railway Departments) co-operated most heartily and efficiently with the Revenue officers in and providing and employing the distressed people, and bore an honourable share in the labours of the time, and in whatever degree of success may have been achieved—thereby offering a signal instance of the important use to which professional establishments may be put on these occasions. Where so many officers of various grades have done well, it becomes difficult to make a selection. But from a long list of meritorious men the following may be chosen:—

Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Gorrie, R.E. (Dharwar) employed very large numbers of relief labourers on road works, judiciously concentrating them on particular lines of road, and rendering their labour remunerative to the State.

Major B. H. Mathew, R.E., (Sholapur and Kaladgi) showed remarkable ability and firmness in dealing with large numbers of untrained labourers, and in teaching them to submit to professional discipline.

The following officers of the Public Works Department also merit marked praise for their conduct during the relief Operations:—

Mr. W. B. Christie, C.E., Sholapur.	Mr. A. G. Reid, C.E., Kaladgi.
Mr. W. H. Scott, C.E., Dharwar.	Lieut. W. J. Lister, R.E., Dharwar.
Lieut. W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Belgaum.	Lieutenant J. Neville, R.E., Kaladgi.

In the Irrigation Department the following officers have been commended on various occasions throughout the famine period for continuous conduct, and for making satisfactory arrangements for the organization and management of relief labour and for attending to sanitary and other matters in the camps of large bodies of workpeople:—

Major C. B. F. Penny, R.E., Sholapur.	Mr. C. T. Burke, B.E., A.I.C.E., Sholapur.
Mr. J. E. Whiting, M.A., M.I.C.E., Poona.	Mr. A. Davidson, A.I.C.E., Satara.
Mr. W. Clarke, A.B., M.I.C.E., Poona.	Mr. R. B. Joyner, C.E., Poona.
Mr. H. G. Pallisar, C.E., Belgaum and Dharwar.	Mr. A. McD. Salmon, C.E., Sholapur.

Mr. W. C. Hughes, C.E., rendered constant and valuable aid in his capacity of personal assistant to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

In the Railway Department Mr. A. Izat, C.E., evinced high professional capacity and great executive energy in rapidly aligning and constructing the chord railway between Dhond and Manmad.

Mr. E. H. Hallum, C.E., also deserves special mention.

Some of the hardest work in all the relief operations devolved on the junior civil servants—no officers have more uniformly distinguished themselves throughout the relief operations from beginning to end than these. Inasmuch as extraordinary pains have been taken by the State for the housing and the feeding of this very important class of public servants, it is very satisfactory to find that they come out so excellently well in time of great trial and hardship. In respect of talent for administration, of thoughtfulness for the people, of devotion to arduous duty, I would name specially the following ont of a long list of officers who have acquitted themselves creditably:—

Mr. A. Kayser, Poona.	Mr. H. A. Acworth, Sholapur.
Mr. J. K. Spence, Satgaum.	Mr. C. Ommanney, Poona.
Mr. E. J. Ebden, Dharwar.	Mr. J. Davidson, Sholapur.
Mr. A. Wingate, Kaladgi.	Mr. A. L. P. Larken, Poona.
Mr. A. B. Steward, Belgaum.	Mr. A. Shewan, Satara.
Mr. W. H. Horsley, Kaladgi.	Mr. H. F. Shilcock, Kaladgi.

The following Deputy Collectors have been specially mentioned:—

Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, Kaladgi.	Rao Bahadur Ramchundra Bapuji, Kaladgi.
Mr. Dinkarba Dochabhai, Sholapur.	Mr. Ramchandra Sakharam Gupte, Sholapur.
	Mr. Appaji Raoji, Ahmednagar.

The following officers of the Revenue Survey Department detached for famine duty deserve special mention:—

Capt. G. Coussmaker, Belgaum.	Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Poona.
Mr. F. T. Willaume, Kaladgi.	Mr. A. B. Fforde, Ahmednagar.

The services rendered by Mr. Walton, Cotton Department [Dharwar], has been prominently noticed.

In the Medical Department the following officers have been specially commended:—

Surg. R. Bowman, Sholapur.	Surg. J. P. Greany, M.D., Kaladgi.
Surg. W. Nolan, M.D., Deputy Sanitary Commr., N.D.R.D.	Assist. Surg. DeLima, Dharwar.
Surg. R. M. Wall, M.D., Sanitary Commr., S.D.R.D.	Assist. Surg. J. A. DeSouza, Satara.

The conduct of the following Native officers has received marked commendation:—

Rao Sahib Tukaram Ramdin., Ahmednagar.	Mr. Deorao Krishna, Satara.
Rao Saheb Nathu Bapuji., Ahmednagar.	Rao Saheb Hanmant Ramchandra, Kaladgi.
Rao Saheb Keshaorao Ganesh, Ahmednagar.	Rao Saheb Balaji Vankatesh, Kaladgi.
Rao Saheb Ganesh Bhivrao, Poona.	Mr. Lingo Dhondadeo, Kaladgi.
Rao Saheb Vishnu Wasudeo, Poona.	Mr. Keshor Ramchandra, Kaladgi.
Rao Saheb Mahadeorao Pandit, Poona.	Mr. Kalyanrao Sitaram, Kaladgi.
Rao Saheb Vasudeo Balal, Sholapur.	Rao Saheb Govind Sakharam, Belgaum.
Rao Saheb Moro Bhaskar, Sholapur.	Rao Saheb Krisnarao Balal, Dharwar.
Rao Saheb Narayan Balal, Sholapur.	Rao Saheb Gopal Ganesh, Dharwar.
Rao Saheb Balwant Sitaram, Satara.	Rao Saheb Gururao Ramchandra, Dharwar.

To the Agents, Mr. LeMesurier and Mr. Barnett, to the Traffic Manager, Mr. Conder, to the Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Jackson, and to the servants of all grades of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, the Government and the country are under the greatest obligations for their unflagging exertions day and night, in the time of trouble, to carry the food-grain for the famishing people. The wear and tear of body and mind caused by such sore and long-sustained effort will be fully known only to those who witnessed it. This quantity of grain carried by the railway has been already stated. It is difficult to measure the value of the railway at such a time as this, or the magnitude of the calamity which, without it, must have supervened. If these events had happened before the construction of this railway, the misfortunes of the people and the responsibilities of Government would have been indefinitely aggravated.

The following gentlemen have deserved the gratitude of the Natives for charitable munificence or for benevolent exertions personally during this time of trial:—

Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, C.S., Judge, Belgaum.	The Rev. Mr. Weigele, Kaladgi
Mr. Ganpatrao Venkatesh Limaye, Belgaum.	Mr. Vasudevarinath Raoji Vakil, Kaladgi.
The Rev. Mr. Fairbank, Ahmednagar.	Mr. Kirkappa Mallapa, Kaladgi.
Khan Bahadur Nasarwanjee Khanejee, Ahmednagar.	Rao Bahadur Trimalrao Venkesh, Dharwar.
The Rev. Mr. Evans, Sholapur.	Rao Bahadur Gopal Govind Thatak, Dharwar.
The Rev. Mr. Harding, Sholapur.	Mr. Morarji Gokaldas, C.I.E., Bombay.
Mr. Girdharlal Chataram, Sholapur.	Dr. Blaney, Bombay.
Mr. Vishwanath Narayan, Sholapur.	Mr. Raghunath Narayan Khote, Bombay.
Mr. Virchand Dipchand, Sholapur.	Mr. Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bombay.
Khan Saheb Meherjibhai Kuvarji, Satara.	Mr. Warjiwandas Madhaodas, Bombay.
Mr. Bhimrao Venkatesh, Satara.	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bombay.
	Captain G. W. Oldham, B.E., Bombay.

In conclusion, while lamenting the loss of those who have perished, and pitying the misery and privation endured by so many, we may hope that the people have learned a hard lesson of self-dependence, that the relations between them and the servants of Government have been drawn closer, that their gratitude will have been excited towards the Government itself, and that a fresh impetus has been given towards that material improvement of the country which is the best safeguard against famine in future.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

MINUTE BY THE HONOURABLE J. GIBBS, DATED 29TH DECEMBER 1877.

As the only Member now left of Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government, I think it right to place on record a Minute, describing more in detail than His Excellency the President could do, the original measures considered and approved of by the late Government for meeting the distress in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country.

2. At the end of August 1876, Mr. Grant, then Collector of Sholapur, came into Poona and personally reported to Government that, owing to the want of rain, much distress would be likely to ensue in the greater portion of his collectorate. Rumours also reached us from other portions of the Presidency, from Khandesh down to Dharwar, and the Collectors were in consequence ordered to submit special weekly reports of the weather and the crops.

3. Mr. Grant at Sholapur was the first to obtain a sanction for relief operations, which was authorized on the 4th September.

4. During this month, it became evident that we must be prepared to face a very serious difficulty, and Sir Philip Wodehouse held frequent conferences on the subject. On the 12th of October we had the first regular Council meeting to discuss the questions which had arisen, when it was determined after considerable argument:—

(1).—That Government should not become a purchaser of grain, but should trust to private trade doing all that is needful;

(2).—That, wherever practicable, persons requiring assistance should be employed on relief works of considerable magnitude, such as had been well examined and approved, and which would eventually prove useful; while isolated works of a trifling nature should, as far as possible, form exceptions to this rule;

(3).—That each Collector should be granted Rs. 25,000, for preserving the lives of those who were too infirm to work.

5. The purport of these resolutions was communicated by telegram to the Government of India, to whom it was further reported that the Council unanimously were of opinion that the construction of the Dhond and Manmad line of Railway should be commenced at once.

6. On the 20th idem another council was held, at which the late Mr. Havelock, C.S., Revenue Commissioner, S.D., who had been sent to the company with Colonel Pinhey, R.E., the Superintending Engineer, C. D., on a special tour through the distressed districts, was present together with several of the Collectors, when, after giving every consideration to the communications received from the Government of India on the subject, it was agreed that the commencement of small works and the inadvisability of embarking in any large project, it was nevertheless decided that the list of large works which the Public Works and Irrigation Departments had prepared for some years past should be sanctioned, and the works commenced as the increased severity of the distress demanded; and orders were given that the Mutha Canal then in hand was at once to be regarded as a Relief Work.

7. At the end of October, when it is usual for the seat of Government to be removed from Poona, Sir Philip Wodehouse, who wished to postpone his departure to Bombay for a time, requested my colleague the honourable A. Rogers and myself to arrange that one of us should continue with him, in order that no important steps should be taken without the opportunity of discussion, Sir Philip Wodehouse having previously assumed, with our full consent, the general management of the Famine Department.

8. Early in November Sir Philip Wodehouse proposed to his Council the measure which formed the subject of Government Resolution No. 6513 of the 13th of November 1876, by which the whole correspondence connected with the matter of relief in the famine districts was removed to the charge of the Secretary of the Public Works Department.

9. This decision, which was unanimously arrived at, was based principally on the fact that the great preponderance of the work would naturally be dealt with by that department. How admirably this arrangement, although objected to by some Revenue Officers, has worked, it is needless for me to dilate upon. Suffice it to say, that no Government could have had a more able Secretary for so important a work than we had in Major-General Kennedy, R.E. From the commencement to the end of Sir Philip Wodehouse's connection with the famine, as afterwards under the present Government, General Kennedy's firmness, energy, and readiness of resource were of the utmost possible value to the State.

10. Although in the earliest of what may be called the famine Resolutions the subject of the amount of food per head was considered, and, on an average, a pound of grain per diem was then, viz., in October 1876, taken as the foundation for assessing the cost of the famine; yet by the first orders the rate of wages on relief works was fixed at—

2 annas for a man,
1½ do. for a woman, and
1 anna for a boy or girl capable of work.

Subsequently a sliding scale was authorized, by which the rate of wages increased, when the staple food-grain became dearer than 16 lbs. to the rupee. But as the year drew towards its close, it was found that the number of people applying for relief was rapidly increasing, and it became a serious question whether we were not paying too high wages and making the works too popular. The matter was a delicate one, for already the Native Press was complaining that we were not feeding the people sufficiently; but after careful consideration the decision of the Famine Council was finally arrived at in January, and issued as Government Resolution 33 E—103 of 1877, the purport of which is contained in His Excellency's 5th para; and no variation, except, I believe, in one instance, has been made from that decision. This system was so far perfect that in a family composed of adults and children both over and under 7 years of age, every member, even the youngest child, received a proportionate allowance. This, in addition to the special treatment authorized in special cases, formed, in my humble opinion, one of the most important rules laid down for the guidance of our officers in combating with the severe distress.

11. Up to middle of December we were still discussing with the Government of India the subject of whether large and useful, or small work should be undertaken; but on the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy and Sir John Strachey in Bombay, the matter was settled in favour of the former work, and was subsequently confirmed by them on Sir Philip Wodehouse's visit to, and conference with, the Viceroy in Council at Delhi.

12. The organization of the various relief-works, and the superintendence of the relief centres necessarily required a large number of officers, and the portion of the Presidency not affected by the distress had to be denuded of a large proportion of the establishment to supply the want; and though this enhanced greatly the labour of those who remained, the work was cheerfully and well done.

13. The details I have thus briefly sketched will be found more fully set out in General Kennedy's two able notes, dated the 18th of December 1876 and the 28th of April 1877; which show very fairly what must have been the amount of anxiety, careful thought, and constant labour which, by his own choice, fell to the share of Sir Philip Wodehouse, for however much he might have felt relief from taking council with his colleagues, and however much his work was lightened through the able assistance of General Kennedy, it must be borne in mind that the responsibility of the measures taken and which are now submitted to Parliament to be applied in future times of scarcity or dearth really lay on him; and to him, therefore, is the credit due. I may, I hope, be be allowed to bear testimony to the constancy and the earnestness which he threw into the work, and at the same time to express my belief that the measures, especially men of his years, could have conducted the affairs of such a crisis in so satisfactory a manner.

14. The above remarks bring down the work of the famine to the time when His Excellency Sir Richard Temple became personally acquainted with the first as Delegate from the Government of India, and subsequently as Governor of this Presidency. I will, therefore, in the rest of this Minute, confine my remarks generally to those important questions touched on by His Excellency in his able Minute, noting the paras. thereof which I propose to refer to.

15. With regard to the subject dealt with in these paras. it would be extremely difficult to divide into classes the persons who were employed on the relief works. There can be, however, no doubt that the statement of His Excellency, that the work "should be done by other than the lower castes of the Hindu community and to the classes of field-labourers, of rude artisans and the village menials," is generally correct. Nevertheless I am inclined to think that many of the better class of ryots did have recourse to the relief works.

16. Two instances accidentally came to my knowledge. In the one, a man, who, with his family, was employed on one of the public works in the Nagar District, complained to the officer in charge that his house had been broken into and robbed in his absence, and Rs. 500 in money and jewels had been stolen. He was referred to the Police, who enquired into the matter, apprehended the robbers, and recovered the property.

In the other case, an officer riding down the embankment of the Dhond and Manmad Railway recognized two of the sons of a respectable landholder in the Satara Collectorate engaged on the work, who, on being asked, said

taxes to be now-reimposed, a total of potentially increased revenue from taxation amounting to £100,540,000 as compared with £51,082,000 in 1841, without allowing anything for increased productiveness in the repealed taxes.

(d.) *Banking Capital.* The banking capital of Russia is about £100,000,000. The banking capital of England is about £300,000,000. The so-called banking capital of Russia includes the capital of every species of credit society. In England we should add to the above banking capital the capital of building societies, friendly societies, and insurance companies, to give a proper idea of the loanable capital of this country as compared with that of Russia.

(e.) *Borrowing Power.* Russia borrows at 6½ per cent, whilst England borrows at 3½ per cent.

(f.) *Agricultural Wealth of Russia.* The estimated average yield per acre of wheat in Russia is 5·5 bushels, the lowest yield of any country in Europe [see table p. 69 of Agricultural Returns for Great Britain for 1876]. The yields of barley, oats, and rye in Russia are equally low. It is to be remembered, too, that agriculture is the chief source of wealth in Russia, whilst England has all sorts of other and more productive industries. In her commercial system, and in the encumbrances and difficulties arising out of serf emancipation, Russia has long and weary steps to take before she can make her agricultural production equal to that of more advanced countries.

(g.) *Growth of Wealth in Great Britain during the Century, as shown by the Income Tax Assessments.*

ASSESSMENTS OF THE INCOME TAX IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1803	£115,359,000
1813-15	130,068,000
1843	251,013,000
1875	535,706,000

The figures for Ireland before 1853 cannot be given, and therefore the above comparison is confined to Great Britain. Some slight deduction has to be made from the above figures for 1875, because Schedule C and E can only be given for the United Kingdom, but the difference is not material.

The aggregate amount of income assessed for the United Kingdom in 1875 was £571,056,167.

(h.) *Savings of the Poor.* The amount of deposits in savings banks, and average per head of population at the close of the years 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1876, are as follows :—

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Dep its.	Average Amount per head of Population.
		£	s. d.
1830	412,000	13,508,000	11 4
1840	796,000	25,471,000	17 9
1850	1,113,000	21,931,000	21 0
1860	1,588,000	41,238,000	2·3 3
1870	.....	59,066,000	33 11
1876	.....	70,980,000	42 6

III.—PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND FROM 1801 TO 1876.

Cost of Poor Relief in England at different periods.			Number of Paupers in England at different periods.			
Year.	Amount spent.	Cost per head of Population.	Cost per Pauper.	Year.	Number on 1st January.	Per cent. of Population.
	£	s. d.	£ s. d.			
1785	2,167,769	5 4				
1801	4,017,871	9 1				
1811	6,656,105	13 1				
1813	8,546,541	15 2				
1821	6,959,249	10 7				
1831	6,798,888	9 9				
1841	4,760,729	6 6	3 13 4	1841	1,299,048	8·2
1851	4,962,704	5 7	5 15 4	1851	880,983	4·8
1861	5,778,943	5 9	6 9 10	1861	890,423	4·4
1871	7,886,724	7 0	7 6 9	1871	1,081,926	4·8
1876	7,335,558	6 1	9 14 10	1876	752,887	3·1

These figures show, in the first place, what a large increase in pauperism took place during the great French war. They also show clearly that even in total amount the cost of pauperism is now less than it was in 1813, and little more than it was between 1815 and 1833, while the cost per head of the population for the last thirty years has only been half what it was in the previous thirty years. At the same time the number of paupers has undergone considerable diminution since 1841, when we begin to have accurate returns, and probably since the earlier period. The percentage to the population is now 3 per cent. only, instead of 8 per cent. and upwards. The cost per head of the population has much diminished, and it would have no doubt diminished much more but for the greater humanity of the administration. We have far fewer paupers than we had, but we spend far more on each pauper.

IV.—CRIME IN ENGLAND IN 1817 TO 1876.

The following are the numbers of criminal offenders committed for trial and proportion to total population in England in each of the under-mentioned years, with numbers of acquittals and convictions :—

Years.	Committed for Trial. Number.	Proportion to total Population.	Convictions.	Acquittals and Discharges.
1817	13,932	0·12	9,056	Not stated
1841	27,760	0·17	20,280	7,453
1851	27,960	0·16	21,579	6,359
1861	18,326	0·09	13,879	4,424
1871	16,369	0·07	11,946	4,283
1876	16,078	0·07	12,195	3,841

In dealing with criminal statistics it has been usual to take as the best test the numbers of committals for trials for serious crimes. It is of course open to the observation that the definitions of offences and the vigilance of police vary from period to period, and also the legislation as to police offences, so that what were formerly serious offences may have come to be treated by police courts or in some other summary way. It is probable, however, that there have been no changes in the last forty years to alter the inference suggested by the above figures that serious crime is diminishing. We are better policed now than formerly, and it is probable that fewer grave offences escape detection.

The following are the numbers of the different descriptions of offences for which committals for trial have taken place in England in the under-mentioned years :—

	1844.	1861.	1873.	1876.
Offences against the person	2,455	2,140	2,011	2,725
Offences against property with violence	1,459	1,873	1,933	1,430
Offences against property without violence	16,606	22,017	10,516	10,674
Malicious offences against property	163	94	161	2 2
Forgery and offences against the currency	431	437	379	384
Other offences	1,336	1,199	593	663
Total	22,451	27,760	14,593	16,078

The general inference from the table is that while all descriptions of serious crime have diminished since 1841, is the class of offences against property which has diminished most, this class being always one which is greatest in times of adversity, so that its continued diminution seems a sign of the steady prosperity of the country as compared with former periods.

V.—TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

(a.) Foreign Trade of United Kingdom at different periods :—

Year.	Real value of Exports of British Produce.	Proportion per head of Population.	Real value of whole of Exports & Imports for the United Kingdom.	*Proportion per head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1810	48,438,000	2 14 3		
1830	36,424,000	1 15 3		
1840	53,351,000	1 12 1		
1860	135,900,000	3 18 9		
1870	244,867,000	2 11 10	375,052,000*	13 0 7
1875	199,986,000	6 7 11	547,338,000	17 10 10
1876	209,639,000	6 1 3	631,981,000	19 1 11

(b.) The Internal Trade of the United Kingdom is very much larger, probably six times as large as the Foreign Export Trade. But of the internal trade we have no good general statistics. Some notion of its increase may, however, be formed from the growth of certain items.

For instance, in the chief Textile Manufactures of the United Kingdom—cotton, woollen, worsted, silk, flax, jute —the following are the numbers of factories and persons employed in different years :—

	1835.	1850.	1861.	1874.
No. of Factories	3,792	4,600	5,304	6,524
No. of Persons	380,748	596,032	770,440	968,965

Besides an increase of persons employed, it is notorious that the work has become more efficient, of which the evidence is partly the number of spindles, where, however, we cannot go back before 1835, and partly the quantity of raw material consumed. Thus the quantity of raw cotton consumed was 116 millions of pounds in 1817, 333 millions in 1835, 657 millions in 1849, and 1,416 millions in 1871. The quantity of wool consumed was 103 millions of pounds in 1806, 210 millions in 1849, and 392 millions in 1875.

Again, the increase of Mineral Production has been as follows :—

	Tons of Coal.	Tons of Pig Iron.
1802	10,876,046 (part estimate)	170,000
1823		442,000
1839		950,000
1840		1,500,000
1848		2,094,000
1861	83,535,214	3,712,360
1871	117,352,028	6,627,179
1875	131,937,105	6,365,462

Thus it will be seen that the production of iron has quadrupled since 1840. At the same time it should be mentioned that the production of copper, lead, &c., has been diminishing.

The tonnage of the coasting trade of the United Kingdom was 9 millions in 1830, 12 millions and a half in 1850, 16 millions in 1870, and 24 millions in 1876. Of the increase since 1856 about 6 millions are due to the addition of ships previously omitted from the return ; but after allowing for this, and allowing also for the severe competition and large increase of railway traffic, the increased tonnage shows a very large increase in internal trade.

The growth of railway traffic is perhaps as good a test of the growth of internal trade and movement as can be had, especially when it is considered that the coasting trade has increased at the same time, and that the amount of traffic displaced on roads and canals is small in comparison. The following figures illustrate this growth :—

Years.	Number of passengers conveyed, exclusive of season-ticket holders.	Weight of minerals and merchandise.	Receipts from Passenger traffic.	Receipts from goods traffic.	Total receipts from traffic.
	No.	Tons.	£	£	£
1849	63,841,539		6,277,892	5,528,606	11,806,498
1850	72,854,422		6,627,761	6,676,908	13,304,669
1860	162,435,873	89,857,719	13,088,756	14,939,980	27,766,622
1870	336,545,897	cannot be given	19,301,911	24,115,159	43,417,070
1876	388,287,295	205,965,064	26,163,551	33,754,317	59,917,868

VI.—MERCHANT SHIPPING.

If there is one element of which England is justly proud, and which more than any other contributes to her wealth and strength, it is her merchant shipping. The following are the figures representing the tonnage of her merchant navy in successive decades :—

TONNAGE OF MERCHANT NAVY.

	British Empire.	United Kingdom.
1820	2,848,000	2,412,000
1840	3,811,000	2,724,000
1860	5,710,000	4,586,000
1870	7,149,000	5,617,000
1876	7,964,000	6,197,000

The tonnage of the United Kingdom alone is almost, if not quite, as large as that of all the merchant navies of Europe put together.

The growth of our steam tonnage, the most useful and valuable form of shipping, is still more striking.

STEAM TONNAGE.

	British Empire.	United Kingdom.
1840	95,000	87,000
1860	500,000	408,000
1870	1,202,000	1,111,000
1876	2,150,000	2,008,000

Our steam navy is now twice as large as all the other ocean-going steam merchant navies of the world.

As regards Russian shipping we have no official returns, but the following figures are given in the Almanach de Gotha :—

TONNAGE.

	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.
1855	180,000		180,000
1859	234,000		234,000
1873	440,000	80,000	520,000
1876	391,000	105,000	496,000

VII.—PHYSICAL HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

So far as we can judge from statistics our people are better fed than they were. * For twenty years before Free Trade the average price of wheat was 59s. 8d. per quarter. For the last twenty years it has been 51s. 4d., a fall of 11 per cent. The *fluctuations* have also been less ; that is, there have been fewer extremes of dearness. The highest price since the repeal of the Corn Laws was 72s. 10d. in 1847, when Free Trade had hardly time to operate. Since then the highest price was during the Crimean War, when 80s. touched. Only on two or three occasions since then has wheat been above 70s. Before the Free Trade period the price was often very high—at one time early in the century 115s. It is these extremes which are most hurtful to the poor.

Thirty years ago the consumption of wheat per head was about 5 1/10 bushels or 311 lbs. In 1868 it had increased to 5 3-10 bushels or 335 lbs. It is now 341 lbs. Of this 183 lbs. is foreign.

The foreign supply is from many countries, and therefore sure. France gave us one-third of it in 1866, and nothing in 1871 ; but Russia and the United States made it up. In 1872 the supply from the United States and Canada fell off by one-half ; but France and Russia filled the gold. Since 1873 the United States and Canada have given one-half the foreign supply. India is now sending us one-tenth of it, and is capable of sending us very much more.

Our foreign corn trade is 6,000,000 tons, and it is worth more than £50,000,000.

But this is not all. Indian corn was unknown before 1847. The import in 1876 was 2,000,000 tons. It is the cheapest of all foods, being half the price of wheat, with unlimited capability of production. The import of last year was less than one-twentieth of the American crop.

The import of potatoes has increased more than sixfold since 1871.

From the best procurable statistics it would appear that meat and dairy produce at home have been stationary for twenty-five years, although it must be remembered that improvement in stock and in farming brings cattle and sheep earlier to the market, and thus renews the supply more rapidly. But the foreign supply has increased fourfold in quantity and 50 per cent. in value. Last year it reached £35,000,000. The import of bacon has increased from 3,700 to 100,000 tons. We get now three-fourths of our meat from home, one-fourth from abroad, two-thirds of our dairy produce (including cheese, milk, and butter) from home, and one-third from abroad.

Both for corn and meat there seems to be a practically unlimited capacity of production abroad. And this without making the price so low as to put an end to production at home.

The consumption of cocoa, tea, and above all of sugar, has increased and is increasing rapidly, as will be seen from the following table of the amount of pounds per head of population consumed in different years :—

—	1835.	1845.	1855.	1865.	1875.
Cocoa		0·09	0·16	0·13	0·30
Tea	1·46	1·59	2·28	3·29	4·44
Sugar :—			about		
Refined			1·00	2·73	8·88
Raw	17·19	19·58	29·12	37·05	53·97

Length of Life.—There is a general impression among actuaries that life is longer than it was ; but there are, I am told, no absolutely trustworthy figures.

VIII.—EDUCATION AND THE PRESS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

It is needless, as difficult, to give figures on this subject. It is the question of the day, and the difference between the teaching of youth now and the teaching fifty years since, is the difference of two worlds.

But the indirect education given by cheap literature, by the public platform, and by the Press is even more important. Amongst all the beneficent measures of the last fifty years, it may be doubted whether there is any more really useful than the abolition of the so-called taxes on knowledge, which is so honourably associated with the name of Mr. Milner Gibson. In the early days of the present generation, the newspaper was the luxury of the middle and upper classes. There is now no village, no public-house, no railway station or other place of meeting, where the poorest man may not for a penny or less find the affairs of his own country, and of the world, stated and discussed in a fair, reasonable, and intelligent manner. It is difficult to exaggerate the effect of such opportunities on minds narrowed by the hard necessities of daily life to the daily round of the workshop or the farm.

The following figures illustrate the material growth of the Press.† The advertisement and stamp duties, the compulsory registration, and the paper duty, were repealed 1853 to 1861. In 1846 there were in the United Kingdom 551 newspapers, of which 14 were daily. In 1870 there were 1,390, of which 99 were daily. In 1877 there were 1,692. The great feature is the growth of provincial newspapers. Of these there were 421 in 1846, and 1,372 in 1877. But the figures tell comparatively little. The change for the better in the tone and contents of the cheap Press is more striking than its material increase. To those who can remember the violence and scurrilities of the *Age*, the *Satirist*, the *John Bull*, and the *Weekly Dispatch*, the language and information even of the most reckless of our present papers will seem calm reason and solid truth. If scandal and personalities are again becoming a disgrace to a portion of the Press, it is not to the cheap papers published for the million, but to the expensive prints which are welcomed in the clubs of Pall Mall and the drawing-rooms of May Fair.

* These figures are mostly from Mr. Caird's address to the Social Science Congress at Aberdeen, 25th September, 1877.

† Mitchell's Newspaper Press Directory.

(To be continued.)

THE CROWN AND THE CABINET.

FIVE LETTERS ON THE BIOGRAPHY OF THE PRINCE CONSORT BY "VERAX."

IV.

JANUARY 12TH, 1878.

PERHAPS I ought to crave the indulgence of my readers for asking them to accompany me on a fourth excursion into the singularly picturesque and auriferous region which has been opened up to us by Mr. Theodore Martin. My excuse must be that one does not get hold of such a book every day, and that, like a Pennsylvanian explorer who has "struck ile," I am loath to abandon my "find" till its treasures are exhausted. But I have to allege another reason which, though not more honest than the one just given, will probably be more presentable in those loyal and polished circles to which, as I am assured, my incubrations find access. The book gives us a great deal of information on various recondite and mysterious matters connected with the actual working of the Constitution, and more especially—for that is the subject I have in view—with the relations between the Cabinet and the Crown. The Cabinet may be said in one respect to resemble the Moon. We have been gazing upon it from childhood, yet we have never seen but one side. Now, that which no earthly power can do for us as regards the Moon, this book of Mr. Theodore Martin's does for us as regards the Cabinet, that is, whereas heretofore we have only seen that side of it which is turned towards Parliament and the nation, in this book we are carried round so as to see the other side of it which is turned towards the Crown. It is a certain inference that every line of the book was perused by the Queen before it was given to the public. It is, in fact, an inspired book, the inspiration ranging from mere "permission" at one end of the inspirational scale to "suggestion" at the other, but implying all through an authoritative wish to make us acquainted with certain facts which, but for Her Majesty's gracious communicativeness, must have remained as completely hidden from us in the future as they have been in the past. Now, whatever has thus been written for us by Her Majesty's permission or command is doubtless written for our learning, and as my loyalty prompts me to mark, learn, and inwardly digest every bit of it, if my readers are as loyal as myself they will certainly do the same. Now then to our task, which is that of discoverers on the Crown side of the Cabinet, and here are some of the phenomena which meet our view. In the first place the Queen seems to regard the Prime Minister as the titular chief of the Cabinet, but not as the chief of it in such a sense that his responsibility shelters the proceedings of his colleagues. She deems herself entitled to criticise and censure the official conduct of any member of the Cabinet, to lay down rules for his guidance, to insist upon their being observed, and to dismiss him if his insubordination grows incorrigible. The doctrine seems to be, not that his dismissal must necessarily go through the hands of the Premier, but that the Queen can lay her sceptre, like the long osier rod of ancient schoolmistresses, upon the back of the individual offender, and tell him to go. The authority of the House of Commons seems to be as little regarded as the supremacy of the Premier. The offending Minister may discharge his duties to the entire satisfaction of that assembly, and may enjoy the plenary confidence of his countrymen, but if he does not comply with certain disciplinary rules the Queen can dismiss him whenever she chooses. This is the doctrine laid down in the classical case of Lord Palmerston, and the attempt to apply it led to some results which may be called grotesque. Lord John Russell was the Premier. He did not like to do what the Queen evidently desired and expected, but he sympathised with her complaints' deplored his colleague's wilfulness, and gushed over occasionally in regretful tears. This state of things lasted for several years. Lord John went on whining, and Palmerston went on sinning, till at last the Queen and Prince were furious, and Palmerston was kicked out, a compliment which he repaid within a couple of months by kicking out Lord John on the Militia Bill. Thus it seems Sovereign and Premier can take sides against one or more of the Premier's colleagues. In this way the Cabinet may be split into opposite factions, one enjoying the Sovereign's favour and the other not, while all confidence is lost. Clearly we have here an instance of the assumption by the Sovereign of pretensions which she has not the power to make good, for though it is easy to say in theory that she has the right to dismiss this or the other Minister, the Minister or Ministers in question may be so powerful that they cannot be dismissed without upsetting the Cabinet, and bringing the Crown into collision with the House of Commons. But nothing is more mischievous than pretension without power. It can do no good, while it may do a world of harm, leading to jealousies, inconsistencies, and Ministerial disorganisation, the results of which will be simply bewildering to outside observers who know nothing of the cause. It appears also that the Queen expects all important matters to be submitted to her while they are still "intact ;" that is, before the Cabinet have arrived at any decision upon them, if not before they are seriously discussed, so that she may have an opportunity of making known her views respecting them. This claim leads to practical consequences of considerable importance. There is first of all the necessity for discussing questions with a personage outside the Cabinet, with no responsibility whatever, and is not supposed to interfere at all. There is next the consequent necessity of arguing all questions down to the capacity of a single intellect, which, however large and vivacious, cannot be regarded as commensurate with the combined capacity of fifteen picked men. Moreover, the whole of the Cabinet cannot engage in a discussion with the Crown. This must be done by one or two, and this obviously favours the innovation of a Cabinet within the Cabinet, of a few prominent members undertaking to settle everything of importance after a conference with the Crown, while their colleagues—comprising by far the larger number—have either to submit or make a fight of it. But it is not so easy to fight against an august and possibly obstinate influence which has already mastered the two or three leading spirits who are admitted to interviews with Egeria. The dissidents may become, or may fear that they will become, marked men, and so be deterred from acting according to their real convictions. In this way the responsibility of the Cabinet may be frittered to nothing, and the imposing machinery of Constitutional Government become a mere modification of personal rule. Another fact which appears to be put forward with studied prominence in Mr. Theodore Martin's pages is that, when important questions were coming on for discussion in the Cabinet, the Queen and Prince took the earliest opportunity of communicating to the Premier their own views. The effect of doing so, whether intentional or not, was in some sense to preoccupy the ground by presenting a particular line of policy as a candidate for adoption backed with the approval and the moral influence of the Court. We have just seen the Queen complaining that questions were not submitted to her "intact ;" but if, as was often the case after this complaint was made, they were submitted to her "intact," they did not come back to the Cabinet "intact," on the contrary, they came back well handled, and often saddled with an opinion which, as the Queen's opinion, must necessarily have run the risk of being taken for more than its real worth. We may venture to imagine what would take place at a Cabinet Council on such occasions. The Minister, generally the Premier, who was charged with the Queen's letter or memorandum, would of course read it, setting forth the view she took of the emergency, and what in her opinion ought to be done. Without supposing that the Ministers were consciously willing to sacrifice their own judgment, I think it may be taken for granted that there would be a general desire to gratify the Queen as far as possible, and that this desire might occasionally be strong enough to warp their decision in a wrong direction. If opposition became necessary, it must sometimes have been a question, Who shall bell the cat ? Who shall speak first ? Who shall give the first signal for a rebuff which may not be taken graciously ? Men are weak, and in councils carried on under the shadow of a superior power the weakest among them, by a servile use of reason, by special pleading of which the motive is not avowed, though it is easily conjecturable in the right quarter, may sometimes cower and silence the rest. Those who remember the Crimean War may also perhaps remember that the immediate cause of it, so far as we are concerned, was the interpretation attached by Russia to the Vienna Note, after it had been accepted by all parties except Turkey. A despatch from Count Nesselrode made it clear that Russia understood the Note in the sense which the Turkish Government alleged that it was capable of bearing—a sense different from that in which it had been accepted by the other Powers. This difficulty might have been overcome by further negotiation, but the cry went forth that Russia had tried to deceive us, and the indignation roused by Russia's supposed treachery made war inevitable. We learn now that this was the Court view. As soon as Count Nesselrode's despatch was made known we are told that "not an hour was lost" by the Queen and Prince "in making Lord Aberdeen aware of their views as to the course now to be adopted." It is no surprise to be told that their views prevailed, and that the arguments which dropped from the Royal pen were "adopted and carried out in detail by Lord Clarendon in a despatch to Sir George Hamilton Seymour, at St. Petersburg, on the 30th of September." In a letter to Baron Stockmar, two days after this communication of the Queen's views to the Cabinet, the Prince, referring to Russia, speaks of "the cloven foot," of the "cat let out of the bag," of the Vienna Note as "a trap" set for us, with the connivance of Austria, and of the folly of acting as if our antagonists were "honourable men." This was the cue given at once to the Cabinet, to the nation, and to as many as Baron Stockmar chose to acquaint with the "views" of the British Court. The change in the temper of the nation was as sudden as a transformation scene, and we were irrevocably committed to war. All through the war, both in diplomacy and in matters of administration, the initiative seems generally to have been seized by the Queen and Prince. Their advice was communicated sometimes by memorandums and sometimes in private conferences ; sometimes through the Premier, and sometimes to the Minister to whose Department the advice referred. The scheme for enlisting foreigners, which got us into such a scrape with the United States, was of the Prince's suggesting. The Cabinet eyed it with suspicion at first, but ended by adopting it, as is duly noted to the Prince's glorification. In sending his recommendations to the Secretary at War the Prince uses language very much like that which an official would use in writing to his subordinate. The order is conveyed, and no doubt seems to be entertained that it will not be promptly executed. I say nothing of the letters, full of politics, which the Queen, often in drafts drawn up by the Prince, was in the habit of writing to foreign potentates, though they must necessarily have coloured the view which continental Governments took of our national policy, and tended to create a state of things which must have pressed upon the freedom of the Cabinet. I have already said that in dealing with the Cabinet the Queen set up pretensions which she could not always enforce. It is also true that in dealing with public business she identified her prerogative with duties which she could not possibly discharge. In a letter to the Prince in June, 1849, Lord John Russell mentioned on the authority of Lord Palmerston that during the year 1848 no less than 28,000 despatches were received or sent out at the Foreign Office. "These 28,000 despatches," the Prince says in his reply, "Lord Palmerston must recollect came to you and to the Queen as well as to himself." This "Lord Palmerston must recollect" seems to cover some squabble with the Minister, and sounds rather pettish and insolent. But what could the Queen do with these despatches ? They amount to seventy-six per day all the year round, Sundays and holidays included. Is it possible that they can be all read and studied ? If not, then the pretence that they are does harm, being calculated to embarrass business and divide responsibility. I have now gone through the principal facts disclosed in this book which bear upon the relations between the Crown and the Cabinet, and I think it is not easy to avoid the conclusion that they bring to light a serious and unsuspected evil. It seems to me that the relations shown to have subsisted between them while the Prince Consort lived, and which presumably continue still, are adapted to break up the solidarity of the Cabinet ; to foment division ; to enkindle jealousies ; to set up a Court policy in rivalry with a Parliamentary policy ; to subject the deliberations of Ministers to undue pressure ; to warp their views in directions not dictated by their own convictions ; to lay the business of the country open to influences which the Constitution ignores, and of which the people know nothing, at the risk of fluctuations and inconsistencies which cannot but be detrimental to the public service ; in short, to naturalise amongst us the continental notion of Constitutional Government, according to which the Ministers are the servants of the Crown rather than the servants of the nation, the supple instruments of the Sovereign rather than the responsible executors of the will of Parliament. We have not yet reached the abyss, but, on the testimony of this book, we have been, and perhaps are still, far down on the incline which leads to it. Our recent experience of Cabinet utterances and Cabinet doings is not reassuring, and with the light now afforded they are capable of an explanation which I would rather not give to them. For the last six months the Cabinet has been a puzzle to us. It has seemed to have two voices and two sets of hands. Our diplomacy has appeared to have a will of its own, or be inspired from unknown sources. Our Plenipotentiary at Constantinople said one thing, and our Ambassador another, and, unless appearances wholly deceive us, the Foreign Office has been persistently thwarted by its own servants. The spectacle is not at all surprising if the remarks I have made are true, but I prefer to leave their application with my readers.

WAR SONGS FOR THE MILLION.

IT is the traditional business of the poet or the songmaker to shape into language the burning thoughts that struggle for utterance in the intensest moods of national feeling, and to translate into melody and rhythm the aspirations of a multitude which is too patriotic to be articulate. Thus, as Charles Kingsley said, did 'God give us' "Marseillaise" in the bursting heart'—and it might be added the drink-disturbed brain—'of Rouget de Lille.' The inspiration of the composer of the 'Watch on the Rhine,' Karl Wilhelm, was of a more solemn order. The origin and authorship of our own 'God save the Queen' may be matter of controversy, but the air is a genuinely national one. The violence of the French 'Ca-ira' interpreted with a fierce fidelity the tempestuous nature of the times in which it was composed ; and 'Partant pour la Syrie' is the genius of French Imperialism translated into music. Gibbon has told us that one of the chief gains to Europe from the Crusades was the introduction into the West of the drums and cymbals of Saladin's Oriental hordes ; and so much has the West generally, or at least France in particular, improved on the lesson which it learned from the Moslems that at the commencement of the Russo-Turkish war it was seriously announced that the Sultan had chartered the services of a French comic composer, M. Offenbach, to elevate the tone of the Turkish Ottoman military music. On the whole, we in England have no reason to be ashamed of any lack of patriotic songs and spirit-stirring tunes. Campbell and Dibdin both caught the inspiration of the glowing times in which they lived, and have written several admirable lyrics. We cannot, indeed, always be sure of wedding perfect music with perfect words. The 'Ratcatcher's Daughter,' as a specimen of poetical power, was not impressive ; but it went to a lively air, and was found to answer marching purposes very well in the Crimea. Nor is there any doubt that, if we ever go to war again, 'Tommy, make Room for your Uncle,' the 'Two Obadiahs,' and 'They all do it' would be found highly exhilarating strains by the British soldier in the onset of battle.

Meanwhile, it is instructive to study the sentiments of the civilian crowd of Englishmen who stay at home at ease, as these are expounded by the song-makers, who, according to the old theory, are the true prophets and the only real legislators. We have now before us some dozen lyrics which call forth 'storms of applause nightly.' They are all of them concerned in some way or other with the present crisis, and most of them treat of the conventional attributes of the British lion. On the title-page of one of the series this noble quadruped is depicted dozing in an armchair, with one eye open, a Union Jack flying behind him, in the distance a frigate at anchor, a line of men-of-war, and a few factory-towers, the object evidently being to convey an idea of the magnitude of his material resources. The exigencies of rhyme compel the poet to glorify the king of beast, *species Britannica*, as 'a noble scion' 'proud in his conscious might'—'The terror of those he had made his foes, For he ever defends the right.' A child may handle him, and indeed there is only one liberty he will not permit—'Beware how you tread on his tail ;' a monition which recalls the familiar store of the high-mettled but insulted husband, who on being kicked down-stairs gave vent to a threat couched in very similar language. It would be interesting to posterity to have the comments of some German or Russian scholiast on the following stanza :—

'His foes at best are knaves confest,
Whose malice from envy springs ;
And it oft betides his giant sides
They pierce with pigmy-like stings ;
But he merely yawns, for the thought is beneath
Such pigmies to assail,
Till, from chaos bold his sloth to behold,
They venture to tread on his tail.'

This, it seems necessary to state, is not sarcasm, but patriotic panegyric, and it is desirable to supplement the chorus of another of these compositions especially conspicuous for the vileness of its doggerel, with the same object :

'For Russia not a rush we care, her throne we all defy ;
The lion still can fight the bear as in the days gone by.'

A valuable contribution this to the facts of contemporary history. Indeed, the knowledge of current diplomatic events, and their real drift, which is shown in these lyrics, is surprising :

'There are some who seem to say—let Russia have her way,
And drive the Turks from Europe evermore ;
But then they little dream of the very artful scheme
The Russians laid when forcing on this war.
If Turkey they could beat and take from her her fleet,
They'd stop our Eastern pathway very plain :
And no longer should we be the rulers of the sea,
Nor certain of our Indian domain.'

This is all clear enough ; but when we get to

'The celebrated note that brave Lord Derby wrote
Will show them just exactly what we mean ;
They wish us to deceive, and thus their ends achieve,
But through their crafty policy we've seen'—

we begin to feel a little perplexed. The 'brave Lord Derby' has written, and unwritten, 'so many celebrated notes,' that we are not quite certain to which of the series allusion may be made here. However, it is all right doubtless. As our Tyrtæus rather baldly assures us, 'our course of conduct now is very clear.' It is not, indeed, explained ; but every true Briton knows what it is, and as for the result.

'While England her sons, her vessels, and her guns,
No one shall harm her in the least ;
We'll show the Russian Czar the sort of men we are,
And we mean to keep our Empire in the East.'

'Our Empire in the East' is the watchword of several of these precious ditties, and in some of them a more or less specific policy for its maintenance is proposed. Turkey, it is admitted, is in an evil plight, and the Turk may have his faults ; but then we are reminded the Russian is a mock saint, 'like sly Reynard,'—

'They slaughtered well at Khive, in Siberia, icy cold,
How many subjects done to deaths will never perhaps be told'

(the history and the peotry, it may be remarked in passing, are better than the grammar),—and the independence of Turkey is essential to the security of our Eastern Empire. Therefore these lyrists, like the *Daily Telegraph*, whose most moving articles they have by heart—indeed, the whole of the compositions before us may be described as *D. T.* leaders arranged in metrical form—cannot allow the execution of anything like a bag-and-baggage policy. This is the remonstrance which we are informed England addresses to Russia :

'Said the lion, "I'm the king ; I think you've had your fling :
It's time that I should have a word to say.
You're nearly done your worst, but you'll conquer Britons first,
If you take the Turkey's body clean away."'

The same pretence to political prevision and insight into diplomatic counsels is not made by all the minstrels of the music-hall. Some are contented with lyrically assuring their hearers that the English sailor is, 'ready when wanted.' The chorus in this stirring ballad is noteworthy, for it shows the skill of its author to adapt heroic strains to the festive jingling of glasses and the aroma of tobacco in the popular halls of pleasure :

'I laugh and I sing, I must have my fling, a sailor is happier far than a king
Though jolly and gay on the sea or the shore, he's ready when wanted, and true to the core.'

Others are martial exhortations not to show the white feather, fervid protestations that, though at peace, we are still on guard, and ennobling appeals to the British flag. In a song specially dedicated to this symbol of national strength we read :

'I am satisfied there's no decay
In British pith and pluck ;
Before the world we'll have our say,
And Trust to *strength*—not *luck*.
We've means ! we're right ! we've common sense !
We've courage ! force ! and skill !
So—hang the question of expense !
Old England's England still !'

The chorus is :

'Time was that England at a call
Was ready for a row ;
I shouldn't like to boast at all,
But *can't we do it now ?*'

Odd as it may seem, the author of this vulgar senseless drivel is not Mr. Macdermott, but a gentleman who ought to know better, Mr. Robert Reese. And even an accomplished *littérateur* like Mr. C. W. Scott, who has written pleasant and polished verses in his time, falls to the lowest depth of claptrap when a perverse fate tempts him to try his hand at the species of composition :

'Here stands a post ; come, behold it, and beware.
Here stands a post ; 'tis a signal, not a snare.
Here stands a post ; yes, but who has put it there ?
Why, better men than you ; so, touch it if you dare !'

After which outburst of chivalrous defiance we are told of the 'men of England braving for centuries blaster and battle.'

Blaster ! in truth ! It would be difficult to find more typical specimens of the very bloom and blossom of bluster than these flowers of poetry which we have called, or echoes more loudly ringing with the notes of a blatant Chauvinism, a noisy meaningless swagger, than those which they awake. 'Music,' wrote Carlyle, more than a quarter of a century ago, 'has for a long time past been growingly mad, divorced from sense and the reality of things ; and now about over to an open Bedlamite, bragging that she has nothing to do with sense and reality, but with fiction and delirium only. Good heavens, from a psalm of Asaph to the London Haymarket, what a road men have travelled !' The doggerel from which we have quoted above needs no commentary. Would that it could be said to have no significance ! Who that glances at it can fail to perceive that it stands in just the same relation to those ballads which are the expression of a nation's profoundest feelings at a time when national issues are at stake, that a mountebank trained to fire a pistol or brandish a sword does to the soldier locked in a deadly hand-to-hand struggle ? Patriotism we want now, and poetry or music which appealed to patriotism would be welcome enough. Instead of that we have this miserable stuff without a redeeming quality in the way of sentiment, or a single gleam of felicity of phrase. The 'gents' who sing the music-hall, and who fancy that it is seeing life, are taught to hug the delusion that they are splendid fellows sprung from the ancient stock, inexpugnably intrenched behind the strong positions of their national history. Great national resolves, in England at least, are not recorded in gutter rhapsodies, and the national heart does not beat the more quickly when it is appealed to in the flippant mock heroics of vulgar bards. It is a sad and pitiful thing that, at the moment when the incompetence and vacillation of England's rulers are leading us to danger and shame, hundreds and thousands of our men and youths should seek to glut their warrior souls on the lying nonsense that is shrieked forth nightly in music-halls. If the sentiments of Englishmen are what these songs enshrine, who can be surprised that English statesmanship has degraded into a series of alternations between self-effacement and brag ?—*The Worl.*

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ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unreasonable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 3, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
OLYMPIA	2 050 496	...March 30
INDIA	2 289 500	...April 17
MACEDONIA	2,272 496	...May 1
THRACIA	2,107 424	... " 8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool..... " 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay November 13, 187

HALL LINE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, will sail on the 6th April, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain F. Putt, on the 15th May, and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Brand, on the 29th May, and by the

S. S. RYDALL HALL, 2,500 Tons register, 350 H. P. nominal, on the 15th June.

This Steamer is the latest addition to the Line, having just been launched in the Clyde. Her saloon and state rooms are all on Deck and many other improvements have been made to meet the requirements of the trade.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BROTHERS and Co. are the Passengers Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipments of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do
— SUMATRA	2888	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D Anderson	22nd do
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(s) HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Hazelwood	6th May.
— CHINA	2916	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(s) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*s*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK.
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725 450	J. C. Babot	2nd April.
LOMBARDY	2723 450	J. Orman	16th "
THIBET	2598 400	J. H Torbock	29th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000 500	G. N. Hector	26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... " 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. NELLIE MARTIN, 1,187 TONS.
TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 12TH APRIL.

THE above Steamer has excellent accommodation for a dozen FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS, Passage Money... Rs. 500
For passage and shipping baggage apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
TO SAIL 10TH APRIL, POSITIVELY.

THIS well-known and magnificent Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a saloon built on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE..... Rs. 500

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Rauch	4711	250	on 15th Apr. 1878.
S S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 16th May. "
S.S. CASTORE	G Marussig	3787	250	on 27th " "

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 139	" 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 18th March 1878.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

	Price per lb.	Rs.	As.
ORANGE PEKOE		1	4
PEKOE, EXTRA FINE		1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ON April 1st a STEAM LAUNCH will commence to PLY between BHAYNDER STATION and BASSEIN FORT. It will leave Bhaynder at 9-30 a.m. after the arrival of the Down Mixed and Bassein Fort at 3 p.m. to join the Up Mixed.

For further particulars see Handbills exhibited at stations.

J. R DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th March 1878.

GUINNESS'S STOUT,

BOTTLED BY MOLINE & Co.

Quarts .....per doz., Cash, Rs. 5 12
Pints..... " " " 3 12

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

THE Company's Wholesale QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c., is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer ASSIRIA, Capt. Dodero, will sail as above on MONDAY, the 1st April, at 10 a.m.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a. m.

O. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE
S. S. OLYMPIA.

PASSENGERS per above Steamer are requested to be on board by 9 a.m. TO-DAY, as the Steamer will sail at 10 o'clock.

The Company's Steam Launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder from 8 a.m., for the convenience of Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & ., Agents.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late SURGEON E. TOOTELL, in medical charge 29th N. I., Jacobabad, are requested to communicate with the undersigned before the 30th April next, after which no claims will be entertained.

FRED. HUMFREY, Major,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Jacobabad, March 22, 1878.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above-named Company will be CLOSED from the 30th instant to the 13th proximo.

By order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th March 1878.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on FRIDAY, 5th April 1878, at 3 p.m. to consider the By-Laws as amended.

H. WYNFORD HARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 29th March 1878.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 12th proximo, for the undermentioned contracts.

Paving about 20,000 square feet of footways in the Fort with blue stone traprock or Shahabad flag stones.

Printed forms of Tenders, condition of contracts, &c., &c. can be had on payment at the office of the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in charge.

Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, Bombay, 29th March 1878.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 6th April next, at 3 p.m., to take the sense of the Meeting on the advisability of stopping or continuing the working of the Mills under the present adverse state of the market.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERSHA BAZONJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 27th March 1878.

TO BE LET, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, well situated, lately in the occupation of Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill for four or five months. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill from 1st May for one year. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 12th April for two months a well-furnished BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, open to the sea on both sides. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on Bellasis Road, Byculla, at present in the occupation of W. Morris, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 70, Bazar Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April 1878, at 2 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1877.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To approve the appointment made by Board of Mr. Raghoonath Narayan Khote as Director of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MADHOWRAO MOROJEE.
Secretary.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th April to 12th April 1878, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 28th March 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MEMON HAJEE OOSMAN HAJEE CHOTANEE has CONTRACTED to SELL all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Ground or cart, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses or chawls, or ranges of buildings, stables and cook-rooms standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of the Girgaum Back Road, in the registration sub-district of Bhoolesh wur, in the City of Bombay aforesaid, and called or known by the name of "Starna, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under Nos. 17 A and 18, but now under Nos. 34 and 35, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 87, New Survey No. 7,842, containing by admeasurement 2,182 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the court of Rutonsee Dharsee, deceased, on or towards the west partly by a public passage and partly by the cart of Francis Antonio Chaves, on or towards the north by Girgaum Back Road aforesaid, and on or towards the south partly by the cart belonging to Mesoond Guzerrett and partly by the cart of the said Francis Antonio Chaves. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 28, Meadow Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived. Dated this 30th day of March 1878.

NANU AND HORMUSJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HAJEE ALI MAHOMED bin HAJEE AHMED, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted to mortgage unto Parsee lady the undermentioned properties, viz:—

Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of foras freehold new salt batty land or ground, containing by admeasurement 5,745 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 13, with the messuages, tenements, dwelling house or a bungalow, shops, warehouses, and chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Commissioner of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, and 108, situate at Falkland Road in the sub-district of Bhoolesh wur, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Jamatee Nursoo Sahaboo, on or towards the west by the chawl belonging to the said Hajee Ali Mahomed, on or towards the north by the chawl of Kerbadjee Hormusjee, and on or towards the south by the Falkland Road aforesaid, and which said dwelling house or bungalow is in the occupation of Currimbux, woman, as a tenant thereof, and which said shops, warehouses, chawls, or ranges of buildings are in the occupation of several tenants of the said Hajee Ali Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed.

Secondly,—All that piece or parcel of foras freehold new salt batty land or ground, containing by admeasurement 4,081 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 153, with the messuages, tenements, shops, warehouses, and chawls, or ranges of buildings and sheds standing thereon (including the parcel of land on which the Theatre-house called the "Elphinstone Theatre" now stands), assessed by the Commissioner of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 57 and 58, situate at Falkland Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh wur, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Dhanjeebhoy Framjee, on or towards the west by the property of Manockjee Sorabjee "Powwalla, on or towards the north by the Falkland Road aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the property of Khurseedjee, the daughter of Sorabjee Eduljee Powwalla, and which said shops, warehouses, and chawls, or ranges of building are in the occupation of Marwadjy Meera and others as tenants of the said Hajee Ali Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed.

All persons having any claim or demand upon the said properties or any part thereof by way of gift, mortgage, conveyance, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. CHALK and WALKER, solicitors for the mortgagee, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the mortgage will be completed and all such claims or demands will be deemed as waived.—Bombay, 29th March 1878.

JUST PUBLISHED.

INDIAN CASTE,

BY THE LATE

JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.,

HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, AND SOME TIME VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY,

MISSIONARY OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Price Rs. 15. By Post Rs. 15-11.

TIMES OF INDIA OFFICE:
NO. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS,
from Rs. 20 each.

PORTMANTEAUX.
Of convenient shapes.

COURIER AND HAND BAGS
Tanned Canvas and Leather.

HATS, HELMETS, PUGREES &c.

RUGS,
Rug and Bed Straps.

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.
Of superior manufacture, from Rs. 7 to 15.

DECK AND CAMP CHAIRS.
Folding—light and strong, rom Rs. 7 to 15.

BATHS.
Best Tin, strong, with and without covers, from Rs. 10 to 50.

Indian Rubber ditto, quite flat, and when inflated serve as a comfortable Bath, 33 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, Rs. 25.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS,
of the most useful patterns made specially for India.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES.
Archromatic in sling Cases, from Rs. 25 to 150.

TIFFIN BASKETS,
Suitable for Indian use, empty or conveniently fitted from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50 each.

POCKET CANTEENS,
from Rs. 30 to 50.

Dram Flasks. Various Patterns and sizes, Re. 1-8 to 15. Drinking Cups. Horn, Glass or Metal, As. 12 to Rs. 3-8.

Corkscrews, Tin Openers, Knives and Forks.

POCKET AND TRAVELLING FILTERS,
from Rs. 3 to 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Soups, Fish, Meats, Pies, Sausages, Biscuits, &c., &c.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, HOOKS, CHAMPAGNES,
Beers, Stouts, &c.

SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS.
Pure and Sparkling.

INFANTS' PREPARED FOODS,
Fresh importations.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, TEA, COFFEE AND MILK,
in a variety of forms.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Manillas and Trichinopoly of first qualities, specially selected.

BEST BRIAR PIPES,
from R. 1 to 5.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Of handsome shapes.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
in solid Leather, Oak, or Mahogany fitted with Medicines according to special requirements, from Rs. 25 to 100.

EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR.
Marine and Toilet Soaps,
Soap Cases.

SPONGES,
and Sponge Bags.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
from Rs. 13 to 300.

STATIONERY.
Note Paper and Envelopes, specially suited for Overland or Indian Correspondence.

WRITING AND TOURIST CASES,
in a variety of portable and useful shapes.

PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
of the most convenient and secure forms.

PLAYING CARDS,
and Portable Games.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. are so intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Bampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their contituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

SCARFS, TIES AND COLLARS THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

Cash Price List—*i.e.* Remittance with Order.

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

	Rs. a.
"Marlboro'" Washing, Spot Blue and White Twilled Silk	1 12
New Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors, Rich Corded Silk	2 8

MODERATE KNOTS.

The "Isis," Washing, Twilled Silk, Blue and Black, White Spots	2 0
New Designs Fancy Satin, Neat Striped, or Plain Colored Corded Silk	3 0

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

'La Crosse," Rich Satin, Plain Colors, or Fancy Figured	3 0

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The "Four in Hand," the Richest, Plain Colored, or Fancy Satin	3 8
Rich Corded Silk	3 8

WINSORS.

To tie Knot, Bow or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spot	1 12
Fancy Checks	2 8
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3 8
Extra Long Scarfs, best quality	4 8

SCARFS TO WEAR WITH PIN.

The "Gresham," Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors	2 12
The "R. Y. C.," White Satin, Fancy Spots	
The "Excelsior," Washing, Twilled Silk, White Spots	3 8
Rich Corded Silk, Plain, or Fancy Stripes	3 8
Rich Figured Satin	0

MADE UP BOWS.

"St. James's," Moderate Size, Plain Colors, or Fancy Stripes	2 0
The "Mayfair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above	2 4

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Best Linen—Three-fold throughout. Shapes specially made for A. & Co.

	Rs. a.
The "Pall Mall"—stand up—per doz	6 8
The "Military"—Special Mess Collar	6 8
The "West-End"—neat turn down	6 8
The "New Shakespeare"—oval space in front	6 8
The "Harvard"—turn down corners	6 8
The "Dux"—with Tie attached (Special for Mo)	7 8
The "West-End"—with Tie attached (Small wear)	7 8
Reversible Cuffs—per doz	12 0

LUNDS JEWELLERY.

Front Studs	Gold or Ivory	set 4 8
Collar	Will last	each 1 8
Links	Years	pair 10 8
Solitaires	Years	pair 5 0

UMBRELLAS.

Fox's Paragon Frames, Best Italian Silk with Natiral Sticks 11-8, 12-8, 16 0

WALKING STICKS.

Natural Orang an't selected Rattans, a splendid assortment ..... Rs. 1 12 to 2 8

FOLDED SILK TIES.

Black Corded Silk	as. 14, Rs. 1, 1-4 and 1 8
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black	2 0
White Dress Ties	from 8 annas

BRACES.

Guyot's Celebrated	2 8
" Silk for Dress	4 8
Cantab, very strong	2 8
United Service, Strong Leather	3 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE GREAT EASTERN GLACIARIUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered under the Companies Act 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £15,000 IN 15,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

THIS COMPANY is formed for the purpose of acquiring the rights to the sole and exclusive Licenses under the Patent registered on the 27th June 1878, in behalf of Monsieur Raoul Pierre Pictet, of Geneva, for Improvements in producing Cold, and in the Manufacture of Sulphurous Acid, and in the Apparatus for those purpos

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 29TH MARCH 1878.

THE political telegrams received to-day are generally interpreted as rendering war betwixt England and Russia almost a certainty, and business here in consequence has been almost at a standstill to-day. Cotton and similar articles of produce are depressed, while Seeds are advancing, but stocks are too small to admit of large buying. Coals, too, meet a considerable speculative demand to arrive, but there are no sellers, and altogether the present appearance of things point to a protracted period of stagnation in trade, should war actually be declared.

The commercial telegrams from London of yesterday's date show a decline of ¼ in Consols and ⅛ in French Rentes. The General Produce Markets were unchanged, as also Wheat to arrive, and in Seeds—although reported firm—the only movement was an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed ex-Warehouse.

In the Manchester Piece Goods Market there was little enquiry and Cotton in Liverpool closed with supplies freely offered, the day's sales only reaching 8,000 bales. Reuter gives spot prices as unchanged, but they must be taken as to a great extent nominal, while arrivals according to private advices remain almost unsaleable. What the effect of the later political news will be on the market it is not difficult to guess, especially with the American receipts still large, and it is not at all unlikely that we may hear to-morrow morning of a serious drop in prices.

Yesterday's New York telegram reports ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 10¼ cents., but Futures have receded to 10 15-16 cents. per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts	7,000	1,000	8,000
Six days' do.	58,000	23,000	47,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,859,000	3,705,000	3,743,000

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a decrease in the Reserve of £700,000, in Bullion of £40,000, and an increase in Discounts of £600,000, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having fallen from 36 to 33-3-16 per cent. The Bank rate of discount has been advanced to 3 per cent., and in the present aspect of political matters it is by no means unlikely that a further rise may take place at an early date.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London at 54½d. per oz., an advance of ¼d., which we hear is confirmed by private telegrams. It is noticeable also that this is the third week in which no exports of the metal is reported for this side.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a firm appearance and a upward tendency in rates, and although at the close a somewhat quieter feeling is apparent, our quotations mark an advance of 1-16 to ¼ per rupee. Next to nothing has been done and the upward movement is certainly in no way due to the extent of bills offering here, on the contrary we have seldom seen such a quiet state of affairs at this time of year. A good deal of the strength is doubtless of a negative character. People seem generally to have come to the conclusion that there will be war, and being very undecided as to what effect it would have on Exchange proper standing clear. In the meantime it is reported that the Council drawings are to be maintained for the present at £500,000 weekly, which is a feature in favour of low exchange not to be lost sight of. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Rs. 1 13-16 to ¾	d. per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight..	Rs. 1 9¼ to 1 9d.		
Credits, 3	" "	Rs. 1 9d. 1-16 to 1d.	"
Documents, 3	" "	Rs. 1 9¼ to 1 10d.	"
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-9		

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight nominally 1⅛ to 1¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has shown decided weakness to-day owing to the less favourable home news and there have been very few buyers in the market. Quotations are to a great extent nominal, but the nearest we can give are :—Fours, Rs. 93¾ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 93¾ ; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 102¾.

THE SHARE MARKET remains dull with little doing. In Land Companies there is a recovery of Rs. 15 in Colabas, Re. 1 in Freres, and Rs. 25 in Mazagons. In Banks the only change is a decline of ¼ per cent. in Bank of Bombays which now stands at Rs. 685, and Press Companies are quite unchanged. Spinning and Weaving shares are quiet but comparatively steady. Bombay United are Rs. 5, Colaba Rs. 10, and Fleming Rs. 25 higher, while Manockjee Petit are Rs. 5 lower.

COTTON is practically unchanged. Nothing or next to nothing has been done for forward delivery and ready business has been confined to a few small purchases, March shipments being now pretty well covered. A very unsettled feeling prevails as to the future, and to-day's Liverpool telegrams are looked for with considerable anxiety.

SEEDS are firm and in active demand, but stocks are so limited that very little has been done. Rapeseed we quote at Rs. 7-12 and Linseed at Rs. 6 8 per cwt.

FREIGHTS become more depressed daily. Steamer rates for Liverpool have receded to 23s. 9d., and 22s. 6d. might have been had for a quantity. By sail we still quote 30s. per ton nominal, and for Trieste and Venice 25s. payable here is being freely offered without bringing out shippers.

PIECE GOODS are dull and unaltered. The demand is slow for all descriptions, and prices, while nominally unchanged, are weakly held.

COALS are in active request to arrive and a large business might be done with speculators on the basis of Rs. 18½ for Davison's West Hartley and Rs. 17½ for Laird's Welsh Hartley, but there are no sellers to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	690
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. c	685
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	107
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218⅜	3 0 5	p. c. 275
Do. New £20 Shares.....	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7 8	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-12-1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,160
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196 5-15	do.	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p. s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	870
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	10 p. c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p. s.	46
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	610 xd.
Barar Company (New)..	153	500	all	45 p. s	435
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	150
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	68
Carwar Co	1,500	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	50 do	525
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co...	353	1,000	all	100 do	810
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,200
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40 do	315
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	805
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	295
Prince of Wales Press ..	120	..	1,200	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	325
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	440
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld..	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,050
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	250	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	500

*Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	408	2,000	1,700	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,000
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,150
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	1,925
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	70
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,350
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	945
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	245
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	92½
Colaba S. and W. Co..	900	1,000	all	10 p.s*	730
Coorla S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p s	970 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	635
Dhurmsey Spinning....	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	740
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,225
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,090
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	970
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	750
Jawraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	910
Khandesh Spinning &c.	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,175
K. Mucoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	805
Madras Spinning	300	1,000	all	Nil	650
Madras U. Spinning....	420	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,200
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	30
Manvita S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	310
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,220
Morarjee Spinning	1,048	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,140
Muscat S. and W. Co...	2,000	5,000	..	..	235
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	50 p.s*	880
Nerad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	600
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	310
Oriental	1,000	625	all	15 p.s*	710
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,000
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,500	all	..	820
Soondercas Spinning ..	686	1,000	all	75 p.s.	715
Do do. ½ Shares.	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	305
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	575
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	40 Rs.	650

*Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	765
Freres Land and Pier Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	106
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	850
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	18 p.s.	230

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p.s.	1,970
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	60 p.s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	375
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	6¾
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. c.	35
Treacher and Co..	1,000	500	all	11 p. ct	585
Vicgas Patent Slip Co. ..	5,000	250	all	8 p. ct	30

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 23rd March 1878.

Open 1,268½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,18,186	0	0
Merchandize	6,31,710	0	0
Telegraph	1,030	0	0
Total Rs.....	7,50,926	0	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ Miles ..... Total Rs..... 7,90,770 4 1

Decrease..... 39,844 4 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S.S. DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, 1,967 tons, Captain J. S. Cox, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE FRENCH MAN OF WAR FABERT, Captain Dubocs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius.

THE S.S. HOMER, 1,238 tons, Captain R. S. Walker, sailed yesterday for Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S.S. ZERBINO, 917 tons, Captain S. Dewdney, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and 27 deck passengers for Aden.

THE SHIP NARCISSUS, 1,290 tons, Captain A. McIntosh, arrived in harbour on the 28th inst. from Liverpool, 29th Nov., with a cargo of 1,813 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP MARY P. KITCHEN, 1,063 tons, Captain T. Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McColloch, Beyts and Co.

THE BARQUE SOUTHERN QUEEN, 789 tons, Captain S. Rickard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, 8th February, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP HELLEN SCOTT, 1,117 tons, Captain J. Goldsworthy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 18th Nov., via Cannanore, with a cargo of 1,528 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour on the 28th inst. from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Genl. Schneider, Col. Hicks, Capt. Dyke, Mr. Crawford, Miss Scott, Mr. J. M. Filgate, and 464 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. TANJORE, 1,492 tons, Captain W. W. Fentiman, sailed yesterday for Australia with Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Melbourne—Mr. J. Hall, Mr. Nod, Mr. and Mrs. Braddon, a gentleman, Mr. Blyth, Mr. C. Caduah and infant, Mr. B. C. Walker, and Mrs. Walton. For Sydney A lady, Mr. H. S. Gibb, Major and Mrs. Angelo and family, and Miss Scott. For Colombo—Captain Gambier. For Galle—Mr. E. M. Walton.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Vingoria (s).....	Dougherty ...	Kurrachee, Mar 25.
	Marquess	McIntosh	Liverpool, Nov 29.
29	Southern Queen ...	Rickard.....	Moulmein, Feb 8.
	Hellen Scott	Goldsworthy..	Liverpool, Nov 18.
	Mary P. Kitchen ...	Hughes	Moulmein, Feb 17.
	Fabert (FM of War)	Dubocs	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
29	Guy Mannering(s)...	Mason	Calcutta.
	Excelsior	Joslin.....	Rangoon.
	Zerbino (s)	Dewdney	Trieste, &c.
	Tanjore (s)	Fentiman	Australia, &c.
	D. of Sutterland (s).	Cox	Calcutta.
	Homer (s).....	Walker	Port Said.

The steamer Olympia, Craig, to Liverpool, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The steamer Vingoria, to K. Coast and Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
27	Cathay (s).....	Southampton.
	Oriental (s)	Rangoon and N P.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
27	Mahrata (s).....	Rangoon and N P.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Steamer Cathay :—Mrs Dakeyne, infant and child

Per s s Oriental :—Deputy Surg-Genl A H and Mrs Frayer and 4 children, Surgeon Bourke, Sergt Major Maroney, Trumpeter G Bourke.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—808 bundles hoop iron, Bhimjee Tolsidass.
Proposita—4 hogsheads stout, Sorabjee Cowasjee Oomrigur.
Branksome Hall s—200 cases stout, Forbes and Co.
Alabama s—14,923 bars iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Thesaly s—501 bundles steel iron, Lookmanjee Cramjee.
City of Baltimore s—10 cases stout, Sawyer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Cervin s—40 cases wine, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee and Co ; 15 runlets tar, Tezbhoy Boodabhoy.
Embleche s—101 kegs iron nails, Hasumally Lallmeya ; 125 quarter barrels gunpowder, Soomar Vera.
Olympia s—5 boxes soap, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co ; 4 casks oilmanstore, Bolton and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Ettore s—9 cases glassware, Bell, Brandenburg and Co ; 11 cases glassware, M. Breslauer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—60 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—4 bundles corks, C Bounevialle and Co ; 100 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

The following cases of wine and spirits were passed from the Custom House from the 4th February to 27th March 1878, by Cutler, Palmer & Co :—

24	"	sherry,	per steamer	Lumly Castle.
2	gr casks	sherry,	Ditto	Khiva.
18	cases	port wine,	Ditto	Do.
6	"	mozelle,	Ditto	Do.
10	"	whisky,	Ditto	Do.
20	"	claret,	Ditto	Do.
40	"	champagne,	Ditto	Stelvio.
10	"	still hock,	Ditto	Do.
12	"	port,	Ditto	Nizam.
15	"	claret,	Ditto	Do.
10	"	vermouth,	Ditto	Do.
10	"	champagne,	Ditto	Do.
12	"	cognac,	Ditto	Kashgar.
1	hhd.	claret,	Ditto	Do.
54	cases	sherry,	Ditto	Bokhara
96	"	cognac,	Ditto	Nizam.
12	"	whisky,	Ditto	Do.
1	hhd.	claret,	Ditto	Do.
30	cases	champagne	Ditto	Zambisie.
12	"	port,	Ditto	Do.
1	hhd.	brandy,	Ditto	Stelvio.
12	cases	hamper champagne,	Ditto	Do.
54	"	claret,	Ditto	Sheath Leaven.
54	"	claret,	Ditto	Zerbino.
250	"	brandy,	Ditto	Suez.
60	"	"	Ditto	Stelvio.
54	"	"	Ditto	Do.
6	"	"	Ditto	Naples.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Agnes Oswald—2,000 cwts myrabollams, W and A. Graham and Co ; 122 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass.
Savara—123 bales, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Nellie Martin s—12 b les rags, and 40 bales cotton waste, Bhimsee Nathoo ; 701 bales cotton, Heerjee Veerdhur ; 52 bales hemp, Khuttow Muthoora ; 130 cwts B horns, Allarakhia bhoy Sazun.
Olympia s—4 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 111 bales wool, Lilladhur Topun ; 50 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 403 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Merioneth—500 cwts myrabollams, Fuckeer Mahamed Munjee.
Tree ham Hall s—680 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jewraz and Co ; 1,200 cwts wheat, H Adon Esmail and Co ; 542 cwts mustard seed, Motichund Hurruskhund ; 51 bales cotton waste, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co ; 200 bales hemp, Mahamed Premjee ; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 14 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 15 tons bones, Beattie Brothers ; 96 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee ; 45 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass.

FOR LONDON.

Zambesi s—1 case shawls, David Sassoon and Co.
Australia s—5 bundles carpets, Tyabjee and Co ; 43½ cwts coffee, Damodur Hurry ; 84 cwts coffee, 29 cwts orchillaweed, 40 cwts B horns, 61 cwts dry ginger, and 9 cwts nuxvomica, Dhurrumsee Veljee ; 50 cwts ambahuldee, Madhowjee Ghella ; 747 cwts myrabollams, Forbes and Co.
Cervin s—103½ cwts dry ginger, A Cassum Joosub.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—114½ cwts sennalleaves, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Jane Avery—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Glamorgan s,—501 cwts coffee, Vinay and Co ; 100 bales cotton, 9 Richard and Co ; 50 Hatchard and Co ; S J. Maneghlee ; 750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 250 bales cotton, and 3,000 cwts rapeseed, , Killick, Nixon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Melita s,—500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Zambesi s,—450 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 157½ cwts. gingellyseed, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.
Liddesdale s—2,100 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Liddesdale s—750 cwts rapeseed and 882 cwts gingellyseed, Peel Cassels and Co.
Assiria s—400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Zambesi s—350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Ganges s—50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Zambesi s—1 chest silk, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Ganges s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Zambesi s—37½ cwts indigo and 2 packages silk, H Zenel Abedeen.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gwalior s—23 cases gum, 2 cases Persian salep, and 8 cases Colombo roots, D S Kemp and Co ; 50 bales twist, Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—500 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 50 cases sharkfins, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 117 cases sharkfins and 8 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 20 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 50 bales twist, Mooljee Jaith a and Co ; 48 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee ; 80 bales twist, H Ross Ellias ; 25 bales twist, Noormahamed Abdoolraiman ; 12 bales twist, Ellias Ally ; 20 bales twist, H M Pacha ; 10 bales twist, Nurse Nessowjee and Co ; 78 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 250 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 5 chests opium, H Abdool Noor Mahomed ; 23 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail Coyer ; 24 chest opium, R D Sassoon ; 93 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 122 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—10 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th March 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·520
Temperature of the Air.....	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	78·6
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·813
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	77·7
General Direction of wind ...	WNW, NW, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	226

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 28.

Dyke, Capt, Staff, on duty, from Bhooj.
Orme, Lieut, 8th The King's Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.

MARCH 29.

Montgomery, Col, 10th Bengal N I, on leave, from Jalpaiguri.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 29.

Tytler, Col 4th Goorkhas Regt, from leave, to Bakloh.
Gambier, Capt R H A, on leave, to Pulney Hill.
Chippindall, Lieut, The Buff, on duty, to Cawnpore.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 30.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

164-76—Hearn, C and L—William Loudon vs Khatao Rowjee and others—T and Sayani, Muljee and B
703-76—Festonjee K—Perozshaw Cowasjee P vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee C and others—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
634-77—Craigie, L and O—Dwarkadass Vuseonjee and others vs Sadooba Sadoojee and others—Rimington H and L—Part heard.
535-77—Craigie, L and O—Dwarkadass Vussonjee and others vs Erskine Rubin and others—Prescot and Winter.
444-77—Janardhun and G—Awabai vs Mithibai—Jefferson and P.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINNEY.)

For Investigation under Sec 408 of Act. X of 1877.

In person—Chimabai vs Gowlee Ebrahim Chotoo and another.

LONG CAUSES.

608-77—Tyabjee and S—Khima Dolla and others vs Thucker Lilladhur Kessowjee—Lynch and T—Part heard.
480-77—Remington, H and I—Luckmidass Hunsraj vs Dewcoorbai and another—Shapurjee and T.
7-78—Mr Bicknell—Hajee Harroon M vs Dhonderaj Venayeak —M Munshi.
381-76—Riminglon, H and L—Hamermull Navalmull vs Heergopal Premsookdass and others—Nensee and H.
770-73—Bacehunker N—Khimjee Jairam vs Jumnabai—Shamrao P.
596-77—Shapurjee and T—Mithibai vs Dadabhoy Rustomjee Appoo and others—Ardaseer and H.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH—APRIL, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 3rd, 2h. 5·5m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Mar.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 30	.....	5 58	6 12	{ 9 46 m	3 49 m
				{ 10 4 a	3 47 a
Sun. 31	4th Sunday in Lent,	5 57	6 12	{ 10 24 m	4 19 m
April.				{ 10 33 a	4 25 a
Mon. 1	All Fools' Day.	5 56	6 12	{ 10 54 m	4 45 m
				{ 10 58 a	4 55 m
Tues. 2	.....	5 55	6 12	{ 11 24 m	5 9 m
				{ 11 24 a	5 28 a
Wed. 3	English Mail expected	5 55	6 12	{ 11 53 m	5 34 m
				{ 11 49 a	5 54 a
Th. 4	.....	5 54	6 12	{ 0 23 a	6 1 m
				{	6 22 a
Fr. 5	.....	5 53	6 13	{ 0 13 m	6 29 m
				{ 0 56 a	6 53 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charge strictly moderate.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THERE will be PARADES EVERY DAY next week near the Band Stand for JUDGING DISTANCE, Practice at 6-30 a.m. and 5-15 p.m.
White Clothing without Arms to be worn.
Helmets in the Morning and Forage Caps in the Evening.
Members are requested to attend these Parades till they have given 24 answers.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant,
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Bombay, 28th March 1878.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held on TUESDAY, 2nd April, at 5-30 P.M., in the Boys' School. His Excellency SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C. S. I., will preside.

BUSINESS.

To receive the Report of the Committee.
To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.
To nominate the Auditor.
The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the children.
Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend

CHAS. GILDER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd March 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CAMERON—March 23rd, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. J. Cameron, Superintendent, Government Gardens, of a daughter.
DUNLOP—March 19th, at Pachmarhi, the wife of Captain S. J. Dunlop, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, D. P. W., of a daughter.
MAYER—March 26th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. R. Mayer, of a son.
REDFERN—March 23rd, at Kheri, Oudh, the wife of T. R. Redfern, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.
YEATMAN—March 24th, at Mainpuri, the wife of Mr. C. E. Yeatman, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MOORE—GWYTHER—March 25th, at St. James's Church, Calcutta, by the Revd. J. B. Coles, Mr. Daniel O'Brien C. Moore, Assistant Assessor, Municipal Commissioner's Office, to Mrs. Gwyther, relict of the late Mr. E. T. Gwyther, Engineer, P. W. D.
RIVETT-CARNAC—OGILVIE—March 23rd, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. W. J. Rowland, Chaplain, Charles James Rivett-Carnac, eldest son of Charles Rivett-Carnac, Esq., late B. C. S., to Laura Margaret Marion, third daughter of Colonel J. S. Ogilvie, B. S. Corps.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—March 25th, at Allahabad, Henry Walter, infant son of H. T. Balfour, aged 5 months and 5 days.
MACRAE—March 16th, at Calcutta, Miss Charlotte Macrae, daughter of the late Dr. John Macrae, Bengal Army.
READE—March, 23rd at Gorakhpur, of injuries sustained by the mauling of a leopard while out shooting, Captain Burnard Edward Reade, Bengal Army, Retired List, aged 38 years.
WILSON—March 23rd, at Calcutta, Walter Lindsay Wilson, of the Geological Survey of India.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1878.

THE die is cast. England is already virtually at war with Russia ; and, though the formal declaration of war may be postponed for a few days, it is probable that the regiments kept in readiness at Malta and Gibraltar as the advance guard of the first English Army Corps are even now under orders for the front. Lord Beaconsfield rests the justification of his conduct in breaking off diplomatic relations with Russia on the refusal of that Power to submit for sanction or rejection by the European Powers that signed the Treaties of 1856 and 1871 the terms of a Treaty which "disturbs the balance of "power in the Mediterranean." There can be no doubt, we apprehend, that, under the provisions of her exclusive Treaty with Turkey, Russia has extended her sway over territory in South-Eastern Europe extending from the Danube and the Black Sea to the Ægean, and has thus constituted herself a Mediterranean Power. This was the very contingency against which the framers of the Treaty of Paris, the principle of which was re-affirmed in 1871, desired to guard. The consistent policy, not of England only but of all Europe with the exception of Russia, up to the date of the invention two years ago of the Triple Alliance, was to restrain any single Power from taking advantage of Turkish weakness in order to destroy the Ottoman Empire and build up for itself out of the ruins a dominion supreme over all the countries washed by the eastern waters of the Mediterranean. It was to prevent the accomplishment of this grand design of Russian ambition that the Western Powers fought Russia in 1854-55 and compelled her to relinquish in 1856 her exclusive claims in the East ; and, although in 1870 she felt herself strong enough to repudiate that part of the Treaty of 1856 which humiliated her by forbidding the creation of a Russian fleet in the Black Sea, she still had so much respect for the rest of Europe as to sign a pledge, in the Treaty of 1871, to the effect that "no Power can liberate itself from the "engagements of a treaty, nor modify the "stipulations thereof, unless with the consent "of the contracting parties, by an amicable "arrangement." Relying on this pledge, the English Government stood aloof while the Russian armies invaded and conquered Turkey, merely stipulating that British interests should be respected, and that no separate Treaty between Russia and Turkey should be considered binding till it had received the sanction of Europe. But the Treaty ratified the other day at St. Petersburg does not respect British interests. The enlargement of the limits of Bulgaria as far as the Ægean, the infliction on Turkey of a pecuniary fine which the Turks cannot pay, and the non-payment of which would afford the Russians an excuse for never evacuating the Balkan Peninsula, and the acquisition of territory in Armenia which gives Russia the command of all Western Asia, these are terms which strike at the very root of the conception involved in the English declaration of policy, that no European Power shall be allowed to possess itself of the sovereignty of Constantinople. The Russians are now masters of Constantinople and of the Prince whom they let remain there on sufferance

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Reuter's Own Cable.)

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY LORD BEACONSFIELD. RESERVES CALLED OUT.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Beaconsfield explained that all hopes of the Congress meeting having ceased to exist, and the balance of power in the Mediterranean being disturbed, the British Government, having first advised Her Majesty the Queen, had called out the Reserve Forces. To this step Lord Derby objected, and resigned in consequence.

STATEMENT BY MR. HARDY.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Minister for War, in reply to a question, said the Reserves that had been called out were the First Class Army and Militia Reserves, altogether amounting to 38,000 men. The Militia, he said, will only be embodied in the event of a British expeditionary force being despatched to the East.

LONDON, MARCH 28, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera..... 4¾

In the Manchester Market there has been little enquiry.

2 per cent. Consols for Account 95

5 per cent. French Rents, 1872 ....108¾

Bar Silver..... 54¾

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ..£10,800,000.... Dec. £ 700,000

Bills Discounted ..£25,900,000.... Inc. £ 600,000

Bullion .....£34,000,000.... Dec. £ 400,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 33 3/16.

Arrivals—Scotland and Nord.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BENGAL NEWS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

The Lieutenant-Governor leaves for Darjeeling on the 4th April.

Messrs. C. T. Buckland and H. A. Cockerell will be appointed to the Bengal Council.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	.....1s. 8 13-16 to ⅞ d. per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight.	.1s. 9¼ to 3-16d.	
Credits, 3 ,,	.....1s. 9 1-16 to ⅛d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	.....1s. 9¼ to 3-16d.	,,
Sovereigns, each	.....Rs. 11-9.	

THE Municipal Corporation yesterday discussed the ways and means of carrying out the new drainage scheme. A resolution was submitted by Dr. Blaney and was adopted, not in the terms of that passed by the Town Council, but proposing that only that portion of the work which is to do away with the harbour outfalls shall be proceeded with at once, and completed before May, 1879, at a cost of Rs. 16,17,000, and that the main question of the ways and means and the time to be allowed for carrying out the whole work be referred to a Committee. The members were unanimous in accepting the scheme recommended by the Drainage Commission as the one to be carried out, and also in the opinion that the Bunderwada Service Reservoir and the filtration system for the Vehar water should be constructed simultaneously. Dr. Blaney considered that the Municipality ought to undertake to construct all the privies in connection with the drainage scheme, at a cost of 10 lakhs of rupees over the Commission's estimates, and made a proposition to that effect, but it found no supporters. Mr. Maclean was of opinion that there was no need for any further committees, but that the Corporation should tackle the scheme at once and resolve to carry it out in three years, making up their minds to face any extra taxation that might be necessary; and Mr. Kirkham and the Chairman (Col. Hancock) were of the same mind. The latter gentleman stated his intention of supporting the proposition that the work be completed within three years, when the report of the Committee shall come before the Corporation, which we trust will be with as little delay as possible.

At the instance, we believe, of members of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, a meeting of representatives of native newspapers published in the Bombay Presidency was held yesterday at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute for the purpose of organizing a Conference of the Native Press in this Presidency. Most of those who attended the meeting were connected with Marathi newspapers with the exception of three Mahomedans and three Parsees,—the last being representatives of Gujaratee newspapers published in Bombay. It was resolved that a Conference of the Native Press be established in Bombay, and that a meeting of their representatives be held at least once a year. A committee was appointed; and the thanks of the Conference were voted to the Sarvajanik Sabha. Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, editor *East Goftar*, who was proposed to be appointed vice-president of the Conference, declined the accept the honour for the reason that the objects of the association had not been clearly defined, and that to join it in the unsettled state of its functions and the undefined sphere of its operations would be to take a leap in the dark. Another Parsee speaker advised that, as the present time was rather "ticklish," the organization of the Conference be postponed until a more favourable opportunity; but his advice was not listened to. Upon the whole the meeting was an influential one.

A LETTER from Mymensingh states that the Press Act has had the effect of extinguishing the vernacular paper hitherto published there. The publishers have been literally frightened into suspending their journal, though it does not appear that it was especially scurrilous.

MILITARY men will be glad to hear, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, "that there are now some hopes of three months' privilege leave being granted to all as the rule of the service, and that no restrictions will be placed as to where it will be spent; this will be a great boon to officers wishing to go home for a month to see their families. We understand that this measure has been strongly recommended by H. E. Sir Frederick Haines, and we thank him in the name of the officers of the army, for the kind and thoughtful consideration he has shown for their interests.

THE Lahore paper is indebted to the courtesy of a correspondent for the following graphic account of the arrest of the Zirak and Pakhikheyl sections of the Utmankheyl tribe :—

The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, Captain Cavagnari, C. S. I., having applied for the services of the Guides and the Mountain Battery, which were sanctioned by the Government, took the headmen of the three villages which had submitted; and the force under the command of Colonel Jenkins proceeded during the night of the 20th to the Utmankheyl border. At daybreak, when the troops were entering the hills, Captain Cavagnari sent the headmen to warn their respective villages not to be under any apprehension for their own places, as Government had accepted their submission, and nothing more was required from them. This had the desired effect, and not a man moved from Praughar, Nawedand, or Sapri. As the force approached the hostile villages a messenger was sent to inform the headmen that a fine of Rs. 2,000 was required, and that if they submitted their villages would not be entered. However, as the troops neared the villages, the inhabitants were observed clearing out and making off to the hills with their cattle and property. A reply was sent to us that the people would submit, but when the Guide infantry got near the village on the right of the position, a volley was fired and one man was hit. After this the firing became general on all sides, and did not cease until the enemy was driven into refuge on the slopes of the high mountain range which forms the western and northern boundary of that portion of the lower Utmankheyl country. A large number of cattle were captured. On reaching the heights commanding the villages of Rang Miana and Nasir, the troops were halted, and a message was sent that if the enemy submitted to the original terms their villages and crops would be spared. After some hours waiting, the headmen appeared and tendered their submission, and gave tangible security for the payment of the fine in twenty days' time. The cattle were subsequently released, an act of moderation which the Utmankheyl never expected, and which will probably convince them that the British Government never desires to inflict more hardships or loss upon the independent border tribes than will make them recognise the fact that they must remain peaceable neighbours. The enemy's loss was ten killed and two wounded. The Guides had two men wounded. The force employed was of the same composition as was taken against Skakote, and was under the command of Colonel Jenkins, who had just returned from furlough in time to march with his men from Mardan. Captains Cavagnari, Deputy Commissioner, and Warburton, Assistant Commissioner, accompanied the force and were present through the day's operations.

The Utmankheyl affair is now completely and satisfactorily settled, and the employment of the large expeditionary force so long contemplated has been rendered unnecessary. A large force of the kind could not have been collected without giving warning to the enemy, and in such case there would have been no fighting, so that the troops who hoped to have gone in that direction have nothing to regret in consequence of their services being no longer required.

It is a sign that the distress in Bangalore is not so great as heretofore, that several of the girls attached to the Roman Catholic foundling have been claimed and removed by their parents. This shows in the first place that their parents are able now to support them; and, secondly, that the ryots, recovering from the effects of the famine, are on the look out for wives, to replace those who were carried off by starvation and sickness. There are one four hundred children now in the Catholic foundling, most of whom are boys.

A LETTER from Mysore, dated the 23rd instant, says, that "a very good shower of rain fell in some places during the night of the 19th. Ninety fifty cents. were guaged at the Civil Hospital, and that was fast in parts of Mysore one hundred and month's supply of guaged, and the Karrangee tank slight shower of rain filling up has received fully a evening. These are no doubt there was also another the summer or mangoe showers, on the following not at the present time affect the safe are called grains, &c., in the bazaar; they will, however, which will effect what was very desirable, the filling good our wells and tanks."

WE learn, says the *Madras Mail*, that the son of a Madras officer was one of 800 competitors in December last to enter into Sandhurst, and found himself, when the examination was over, No. 164 from the top of the unsuccessfuls. It being his first trial he was not surprised, and resolved not to go up again till December next, so as to make sure of passing. On Tuesday, only two months after his failure, a telegram was received in Madras from the candidate to say that he had been "admitted to Sandhurst." There is only one inference that can be drawn from this; namely, that to meet a pressing demand for young officers, all or nearly all the Sandhurst Cadets have been drafted into the army, and an entire new lot have been passed into the College.

THE slowness of native workmen is notorious, but we were not aware that the respective merits of English and Hindoo artizans had ever been made the subject of a bet. However, *All the Year Round* tells the following story, which of course is alleged to be a fact :—"Watching some native carpenters at Agra making packing-cases, Colonel Amberton was impelled to tell the Hindoo superintendent that one English carpenter would turn out more work in a day than any ten of his men. The superintendent doubted; the colonel insisted. Upon making enquiry he discovered an artillerymam who had been a carpenter before he became a soldier, and next day matched him against ten of the native workmen. The boards of which the packing-cases were made were in the rough, had to be cut and split to dimensions, and nailed together. The Hindoos worked their hardest; but what with their own awkwardness and the clumsiness of their tools, they had no chance against the Englishman and his good Sheffield saws. When the hour struck for closing the shop, the artilleryman was three boxes ahead of his ten competitors."

THE *Saturday Review* says :—There is one point in Sir John Strachey's speech, which ought to be noticed. It is not creditable to England that every Indian financier has to answer our offers to be generous by a reminder that we refuse to be just. Since 1875 the cost of the Indian army has increased by upwards of 1,000,000*l.* a year, and a large share of this increase is in the expenditure recorded in the home accounts. As Sir John Strachey justly says, "the fact that the revenues of India are liable to have great charges thrown upon them without the Government of India being consulted, and almost without any power of remonstrance," is an exceedingly grave one. India may fairly enough be called upon to pay the cost of the Indian army, but there is no reason why she should have to share in addition the cost of the home army. Convenient as it no doubt is for a department to have the means of cooking its accounts with the view of pleasing the public of an economical public, it is of still more importance that the distribution of expenditure should not remain such as to create a constant and well-founded irritation throughout British India.

DR. BEATSON, says the *Pioneer*, has again been recommending the larger use of indigenous and bazaar medicines in dispensary practice. And what he says is true enough; many of these medicines have already a recognized value, whilst many more only need study and careful application. Young civil surgeons, fresh from England, are inclined rather to give the medicines they know most of; and they often give expensive English medicines for trifling ailments, when native medicines are at hand and efficacious. Dr. Beatson remarks "that if civil surgeons would take up the study of the therapeutic effects and value of indigenous drugs, they would soon discover how interesting a subject it is, and that it is likewise deserving of all the attention they can bestow on it."

THE Brahma Mandir of the Somaj at Calcutta on last Sunday presented a most disgraceful spectacle. The *Indian Mirror* reports that "at noon on that day two of the leading protest makers, Babus D. N. Ganguli and K. N. Dutt, accompanied by their friends, went to take possession of the Mandir. On being resisted, one of them actually took to biting the *durwan*! Other scenes, equally semi-comic and semi-tragic, followed. At the end, however, the invaders of the Brahma Mandir failed in their great undertaking. Heroes as they were every inch of them, their first defeat did not damp their brave souls. In the evening a large motley of individuals, gay and grave, young and grown up, Brahmo and un-Brahmo, school boys and clerks, filled the Mandir before service, and by every possible means menaced disturbance to the congregation. The aim of the protest-party seemed to be to secure the *vedi* or pulpit. But they got themselves stultified as soon as they entered the Mandir, for the first sight that greeted their eyes was that of Babu Aghore Nath Gupta, a missionary, gently reading the scriptures of all nations from the *vedi*. When it was seven, and the Missionary aforesaid had vacated his seat, who could be visible at that moment but one of the protest party moving breathlessly towards the *vedi*, evidently intent upon securing it? Unfortunately he was not destined to attain immortality; for just while he was some paces off, the Minister had already taken his seat. The appearance of the Minister was the signal for a strange disturbance amongst the congregation; but by the aid of the police, opportunely called, order was restored. A number of gentlemen, amounting, some say, to 50 some to 40, instantly rushed past the *vedi*, determined to spend their wrath and waste their sweetness in the desert air outside. The service lasted over the usual period and was performed in the most solemn and impressive manner possible. Not a pinfall could be heard while the prayers were being said. When the service was over, the protest-party again appeared on the scene. They were at the *vedi* again, but with the same success which had attended their first efforts. It was past ten and the hall was almost as full as before. The Police had to be called before the Mandir was cleared. Thus ended a day which had threatened disastrous results, but which ended in utter failure to the protest-party. The violence of that party was the one thing most to be deplored. One of them did not hesitate to kick an innocent gentleman who was at the gate when the attempt was being made to force it open. Another, with frequent figures in the correspondence columns of newspapers as a stout defender of liberty of conscience, forgot himself most lamentably on the occasion. An *emeute*, indeed, was imminent when the aid of the Police had to be called. How long will the protest-party continue in this manner to disgrace the fair name of the Brahmo Somaj ?"

AT the meeting of the Royal Society of Literature, held on the 27th ult., C. Clark, Esq. in the chair,—Sir Patrick Colquhoun commenced reading a paper "On Historical Outlines of the Leading Religions of the world," in which he surveyed, at considerable length, the earliest forms of religion in India, which he considered to be Brahmanic, and pointed out how, from the simplicity of the earliest system, as recorded in the Vedas, the vast system of idolatry, which we know prevailed in later times, grew up, as it were, insensibly. Sir Patrick then pointed out the origin of the later practices of female infanticide, chiefly among the Rajputs, and of Suttee everywhere; and noticed the reforms in the popular religion, first by Rammohan Roy, and more recently by Keshub Sen.

THE Colonial Office has just withdrawn from the Ceylon civilians the privilege lately conferred of remitting fo their families at par. By this withdrawal many are severe losers, and they regard it as an ungracious act on the part of the Secretary of State.

THE *Athenæum* :—The Walter press appears to give satisfaction to those who have adopted it. For some time past the seven Walter presses used by the *Daily News* have produced each morning the surprising number of 1,500 perfect copies per minute, making in all 90,000 copies per hour. An eighth Walter press is being constructed at the office of the *Times* for the *Daily News*. When this is erected, in the course of six weeks, this paper will be able to print nearly 103,000 copies per hour.

THE news (given in the *Pall Mall* of the 5th inst.) of the expedition and death of Capt. Elton is the great African event. Capt. Elton's party, on starting from the north end of Lake Nyassa, consisted of five Englishmen, viz. himself, and Messrs. Cotterill, Hoste, Rhodes, and Downie. The brief narrative reveals to us for the first time the existence of a lofty mountain range north of Nyassa. As to the wealth and inhospitable character of the natives of the same region, we already knew enough from the Diary of Livingstone on his journey across the Rovuma to Nyassa. After a long and perilous march nearly due north the party reached Usekhe, on the Ujiji and Zanzibar caravan road, where Elton died, Hoste narrowly escaping death from apparently the same cause as his leader, viz., sunstroke.

THE *Daily Telegraph* insists that "India is visibly moved by what has occurred during the past twelve months, and is eagerly watchful of its effect on the position and policy of England as a Great Power. Nevertheless, despite such political phenomena we are told that Russian victories and Russian intrigues have no influence upon India, and do not increase the difficulty of governing our vast Empire. Nothing could show more clearly the pernicious effect of fanaticism than the treatment of the Eastern Question in its bearing upon India. Our great dependency is well governed, and is not oppressed, yet there are within its limits elements of discontent and Campbion far exceeding any to be found in Turkey. teers of Now this better than men Sir George quaintance Colin Henry Havelock, and Sir George who have had a personal acand simply refute the conditions of British rule if that were the practical evade the direct issue cannot conscientiously deny, of invading India as Russia has conquered the Khan? Because they for the purpose of acquiring a foothold, that she might hope to hinder our action lies chiefly by fomenting solid apprehensions and trouble beyond the Indus, and that she pushes her designs upon Asia Minor with the double aim of threatening Constantinople on that side, and of gaining a territory whence she can affect Eastern politics, if not actually prevent the construction of any railway route to the Persian Gulf over which she could not have absolute control. It was for these reasons that, after the Crimean War, she resolved to reach the Oxus and the Attrek, because her mere shadow thrown across the Hindu Kosh was certain to disturb the tranquillity of our possessions; and she covets Armenia mainly because a solid grasp of that region offers a secure base of operations in the future, and renders the construction of our trade route from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf impracticable. No scientific proof demonstrating that Russia is incapable of marching an army to Sind or the Punjab has the least bearing upon the irrefutable propositions we have laid down. Why not be honest, and instead of talking about lofty mountains, measureless wastes, the impossibility of moving armies on this road and that, of 'large maps' and 'nigh marches,' deal with the practical and pressing questions affecting our Oriental Empire, raised by the late scandalous war ?"

A WRITER in a London paper gives the following brief accounts of Lord Napier and Sir Garnet Wolseley, than whom he asserts "two soldiers more thoroughly popular could not be chosen from he entire Army List :"—

As an engineer officer, Lord Napier of Magdala is eminently fitted to command the most scientific army that would ever have left these shores. And in this very appointment we see an evidence of the change which has come over army men and army matters since the time when an engineer was rather looked down upon by the high-purchase officers of non-scientific corps. Lord Napier of Magdala is an Ettrick man. He was born at Colpin in 1810. Originally an Addiscombe cadet, he entered the Bengal Engineers when he was a lad of eighteen, and served in India with great distinction; and rising up from high to higher became Chief Engineer of Bengal. As Chief Engineer he served with Sir Colin Campbell at the time of the Indian Mutiny, and was second in command to Sir Hugh Rose in the expedition against the rebels under Tantia Topee. He also served as second in command under Sir Hope Grant in China. Next we find him as a military member of the Council of India, and afterwards as Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. Ten years ago he lead the Abyssinian Expedition to victory, for which service he gained the thanks of Parliament, a peerage, 20,000*l.* a year for himself and his heirs male, and various other honours and emoluments. Lord Napier of Magdala has seen considerable service, but always against black troops. He is a great road-maker; witness the splendid series of roads he laid down in the Punjaub, &c.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has the advantage of being twenty-three years younger than his proposed Chief. He was born in Ireland in 1833, and is consequently in the very prime of life. I should be sorry to say that Lord Napier of Magdala is unfit to command an active army in the field because of those upon seventy winters. But soldiers generally would prefer a youthful commander, provided he were possessed of the requisite experience. There is, however, no law for the development of a taciturn Napoleon's genius to be the finest fruit in youth, while Von Moltke gained his great at fame as a campaign-planner after he had passed the allotted span of the Psalmist. It is worth remembering that the newly-appointed chief of the staff, who will probably take a prominent part in what is likely to prove one of the most awful conflicts of modern times, did not receive his ensign's commission until a year after the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, which was to confirm the sacred promise of "peace on earth and good will to men." It has fallen out that Sir Garnet has made the precursor of an almost constant series of bloody wars. Sir Garnet Wolseley first saw active service with the 80th Foot during the Burmese War, and next with the 90th Light Infantry in the Crimea, so that he is an old ally of the Dark, by whom he was charged with the Order of the Medjidie of the Fifth Class. He was at the capture of Lucknow and afterwards in China; and in Canada, eleven years ago, he commanded the expedition to the Red River. Sir Garnet Wolseley is best known to the public in connection with the Ashantee War, for which service he received the thanks of Parliament and the substantial reward of 25,000*l.*, besides being made a K.C.B., a freeman of the City, &c. Although Sir Garnet, like his chief, has always had his principal honours in encounters with black troops, he has also seen considerable service against the Russians, who are among the most doggedly brave and stubborn soldiers in the world.

LORD DERBY should, no doubt, feel deeply indebted to *Vanity Fair*, which paper thus generously defends him against the charge that he is in the habit of getting drunk :—There have been, for some time past, persistent and growing rumours in London to the effect that Lord Derby habitually drinks to excess, and that he has been thereby incapacitated from performing his duties. It has been added that his recent attack of illness was in reality an attack of *delirium tremens*, resulting from excess of this nature. The matter being one in which, on public grounds, everybody must feel the greatest interest, I have taken the trouble to make very particular inquiries into the truth of these rumours. I have satisfied myself that there is really no kind of foundation for them; that there is no ground whatever for saying that Lord Derby is an immoderate drinker, and that the illness which has been represented as *delirium tremens* was in reality a severe attack of diarrhœa and nothing more. I am not enamoured of Lord Derby's public policy, and I think it all the more necessary to give the results of my inquiry into the reports as to his private life, which I hope my observations may succeed in correcting.

At a meeting of the Library Association, held on Friday, the 1st instant, an interesting discussion took place on the proposal brought forward by the Society of Arts, at the instigation of the Prince of Wales, for printing a Universal Catalogue of Literature. The chairman, Mr. Robert Harrison, was invited to convey to the Council of the Society of Arts the general tenour of the opinions expressed by the librarians present at this meeting. So vast a scheme doubtless requires the co-operation of all the Governments in the world. Nevertheless a catalogue of all printed English books of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, together with those of the United States, will be a sufficiently glorious undertaking.

DAVID STANTON, the English bicyclist, has succeeded in riding 1,000 miles on his bicycle in six consecutive days, the working portion of each day being restricted to eighteen hours. The *Sportsman* says :—"This feat, the greatest ever recorded of a bicycle rider, was accomplished with an ease almost remarkable." When Stanton was still 30 miles from the completion of his task, one of the large number of spectators present foolishly got on the track and in the path of the bicyclist, who was unable to avoid a collision, and rode over him, thus coming to grief and very nearly destroying his chance of winning the match. After a short rest and judicious treatment, however, he remounted and finished the thousandth mile with nearly an hour to spare. The ride was undertaken to decide a bet of £100.

CAPTAIN DONNAN, Master Attendant of Colombo, now on a visit of inspection to the Pearl banks off Aripo, has been most fortunate in his examination, having found the large deposits of oysters last visited safe, and promising a splendid fishing in 1880. In addition to this, he has discovered a bank altogether new to the forward of any previous fishings, of considerable extent and richness, the oysters in which are estimated at many millions and aged from six to nine months, capable therefore of yielding a fishery in 1882.

PROFESSOR A. H. GARROD's sixth lecture on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life, given on Tuesday, Feb. 26, was devoted to explanations and illustrations of the nature and properties of the blood. This important fluid consists of corpuscles [rather more than half] and serum. The red corpuscles contain above 90 per cent of hæmoglobin [colouring matter, &c.] and above 8 per cent of proteid substances; the serum is composed of 92 parts of water, 8 or 9 of proteid substance, and 2 to 1 of fatty, extractive, and saline matters. The white corpuscles very much resemble amœba, or protoplasm, and contain a number of a very minute disse, which, after death, are found arranged in rows. This was illustrated by an experiment. Blood it was stated, remains fluid after death, if closely retained in the heart or vessels, but begins to coagulate soon after exposure to the air, forming clots and serum. By whipping freshly shed blood, or washing a cloth, fibrin is produced, the material of which muscle is formed. In the latter part of the lecture an account was given of the researches of Schmidt, which led to the discovery of fibrino-plastin and fibrinogen in the blood, and to the theory that coagulation is the result of the interation of these two bodies, brought about by the agency of a third, termed fibri-ferment. The subject, however, is very mysterious, as well as the reason of the fluidity of the blood during life, which has been attributed to a certain relation between the blood itself and the containing vessels.

BOMBAY.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—A sherbert shopkeeper, named Ardaseer Byramjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 30 by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence.

ASSAULT.—A European, named Henry Mancks, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of voluntarily causing hurt to Philip Gavin, by means of a knife. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Charles Johnson, a seaman of the steamship Winthorpe, was yesterday sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship.

HOUSE TRESPASS AND ASSAULT.—Daniel Corbett, a mechanic, was yesterday fined Rs. 30, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment, by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on being adjudged guilty of trespassing in the premises of Mrs. Cutler at Girgaum and assaulting her Rs. 20 of the fine, if recovered, were ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation for damage done to her furniture.

ALIMONY.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Robert Leuniwood Bell appeared to answer a charge preferred against him by his wife, of refusing to maintain her and their three children. The complainant said that she was married to the defendant at London in 1855, ago. They had come to Bombay about eleven months and when 4 months ago he turned her out of his house, turned her out, back on the following night he again but their grown had not otherwise illtreated her, defendant said that he to protect her. The Confess complainant back, and that always been willing to take had never, but their son was would even now receive He accused where she was allow him to enter jewellery and refused to mair her defendant said he his children. The complainant robbing him of his children. If she would return to dand leaving the house children, one child and one infant, Mr P. Schlegel, Lt.-Col Penny, Mrs Penny, and one infant, Mr R. Bosquet, Miss Bocquet, Col Lyons Montgomery, Mrs Montgomery, Mr Pugno, Mr Phanger Woon Dankmen, Mr Moun Chantin, and seven other Burmese gentlemen, Mr Giacomo Zanoletti, Mr D Martinetti, Mr Newville, Mrs Newville, and two infants, Mr A. G Tyler, Mrs H. G Smith and one boy, Capt Willan, Major Murray, Mrs Murray, Rev Father Victor, Rev Father Martelli and one boy, Rev W Shoolbred.

For Naples—Mr J Logan.

For Suez—Mr Aga Mahomed Reza Nemazee and Aga Mahomed Kurreem.

For Aden—Mr C Schonk, Mr Carmichael, Bai Mithobai and one infant, Bai Manockbai and one infant.

RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

MARKET rates of grain, &c., ruling at the undermentioned places in Kattywar, on March 14, at per rupee :—

Names of Talukas.	Wheat, Bajri. lb.	Juwar. lb.	Rice. lb.	Ghi. lb.	Gram. lb.	Grass per Rs. lb.
Rajkote	15	14	18	10	2	4 ... 40
	17	16	17	12½		
Nawanagar	16	15	16	11	1 35	... ...
Jorya	17	16	18	11	2 0	... ...
Morvi	15½	16	18	11	2 10	... 80
Wadhwan	16	16	18	11	2 5	18 90
Dhrangadra	15	16	18	11	2 20	... 87
Limri	19	17	20	10	2 15	19 100
Bhaunagar	16½	14	20	11½	2 5	19 30
Mahuwa	22	18	23	14	2 15	22 50
Verawal	20	18	20	14	2 10	20 62
Porbandar	18	15½	17½	13	1 37½	... *13
Junagarh	15½	15½	16½	13½	1 25	18 25
Jetpur	14	13½	14½	11	2 10	18 †
Gondal	15½	15	16½	10	2 0	17 40
Dhoraji	14½	14½	15½	10½	2 0	16 40

* Pulis of Karbi. † Not obtainable.

A CONFERENCE OF THE NATIVE PRESS IN BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the editors and representatives of native newspapers, and other gentlemen who had been specially invited, was held yesterday at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, for the purpose of establishing a Conference of the Native Press in Bombay. A number of representatives of vernacular newspapers, mostly Marathas, were present with but three Mahomedans and three Parsees—the Editors of the *East Goftar*, the *Satya Mitter*, and the *Bombay Samsachar*. Among the gentlemen unconnected with the Press were observed Messrs. N. J. Wadia, Eduljee Bomonjee Maurice, Jehangir C. Jehangir, Dinanath Raghunath Khote, K. M. Shroff, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Pestonjee Shapurjee, Bomonjee Byramjee Patell, K. T. Telang, Dr. Pandurang Gopal, and a few others. Upon the motion of Mr. Sadashew Balal, seconded by Mr. Gunnesh Wasudeo Joshi, Mr. Janardhun Sundarjee Kirtikar, English Editor *Indu Prakash*, was called to the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The chairman briefly explained that the object of the meeting was to organise a conference of the representatives of the Native Press in this Presidency with the object of taking such measures as might be necessary to advance its interests, raise its character, and promote its usefulness generally.

Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Jehangeer Cowasjee, Editor *Satya Mitter*, and seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Ratnaghur, That this meeting, recognising the desirability of having such a body to look after the interests of the Press, resolve that a Conference of the Native Press of Western India be established at Bombay, the Editors and representatives present being the first members; and the Editor of every newspaper, periodical, and magazine being eligible to be members.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Narayan Mahudeo Parospey, English Editor *Native Opinion*, and seconded by Mr. Sittaram Hurry, Editor *Dnyan Prakash*, That with a view to promote mutual sympathy and co-operation among the members of the native Press, to foster among them harmony of views as far as practicable on questions of national policy and interest, and to diffuse among them a proper sense of their duties and rights, a meeting of their representatives be held at least once a year to promote the above objects. That it would be their anxious care, while faithfully representing to Government the wants and wishes of the people, to nurture in them the feelings of loyalty to the Crown. That efforts be made to secure the co-operation of the different political associations of India with the objects of the meeting.

Mr. N. J. Ratnaghesar suggested that those present should be invited to make remarks upon the resolutions before they were put to the vote.

The Chairman said it was a private meeting of Editors and representatives of newspapers; and he was sorry the public could not be invited to speak.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee.—May I ask if the proposer and seconder of the resolution are members of the Press.

The Chairman.—Yes.

M. Kabrajee said he would make a few remarks. The first resolution was unexceptionable; but he did not understand the exact object of the second resolution. If an association was to be established, rules should be first framed for the guidance of the members; and the province of the association should be well defined, stating the nature of the subjects to be discussed and the objects aimed at in special reference to the relations between the Government and the Press. Then, it was a matter of paramount importance to look to the respectability of the members, to their conduct and character—he did not mean their poverty. He should very much like to know if any rules had been drawn up, what had been done by the Calcutta association, and what were its aims. There were several persons present unconnected with the Press, who by their present showed an interest in its welfare; and he thought it would be better if they went on systematically and formally in their proceedings.

A Maratha suggested that the proceedings should be conducted in the Marathi, and not the English language. A Parsee made a similar suggestion in favour of Gujeratee. The proceedings were thereupon interpreted in both languages for the benefit of those who did not understand English.

Mr. N. J. Ratnaghur said the present time was not favourable; the meting was not an influential one; and he thought it would be a wise course to postpone further consideration of the matter.

The chairman differed in opinion. The meeting was a private one; and although they had invited the public, they were not to be allowed to speak. As Mr. Ratnaghur was not connected with the Press, the chairman asked him not to speak further.

Mr. Ratnaghur.—We are not many: we are not influential; and I think we had better adjourn.

The chairman.—We are quite enough. We don't want more members of the public at this preliminary meeting. As to the remarks of Mr. Kabrajee, I may say that it was not deemed necessary to give detailed information at this first meeting, it being sufficient to state briefly the objects of the association. The second resolution clearly explains what the objects are.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried *nem. con.*

Proposed by Mr. Shridhur Balcrishna, Editor *Khandeish Vyabhow*, and seconded by Mr. Krishnarao Bapoo, editor of the *Shivajee*, that to carry out the objects of the Conference, a committee of management, composed as follows, be appointed with power to add to their number :—Chairman—Mr. Janardhun Sundarjee, English editor *Indu Prakash*; vice president—Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, editor *East Goftar*; members Mr. Eduljee Framjee, editor *Jam-e-Jamshed*; Mr. Sakharam Parashram Pandit, Maratti Editor *Indu Prakash*; Mr. Moro Vithul Valvekur Marathi editor *Native Opinion*; joint secretaries—Messrs. Narayan Mahudeo Parospey, English Editor *Native Opinion*, and Manockpresident. His worship Bombay Summachar, vice-president. His worship Bombay Summachar, tendant, as know what he might be while tendering thanks for the the office in present circumstances accept the office of vice-leap in the dark. president being left open for to accept the office of vice-office of Abrajee's name was therefore and he did not The resolution was then adopted *nem. con.* king a

Proposed by Mr. Kikabhoy Purbhoodas, Editor *Gujerat Mitter*, and seconded by Mr. Ishuram Soonjiram, representative *Nyaya Prakash*, that the thanks of the Conference be given to Messrs. Gunnesh Wasudeo Joshi and Sadasheo Bullol Gounday, and the Sarvajanick Sabha, for the interest they have taken and the exertions they have made towards the establishment of the Conference.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Wasudeo Narayen, Editor *Swadesh Mitter*, proposed that as the meeting was a private one, it be resolved that no report of the proceedings should be published in any newspaper.

A Hindoo.—We shall not send the proceedings for publication. It is useless to pass a resolution to suppress publication, because Reporters are present and have been taking notes all the time. Besides, it is not undesirable that the proceedings should be published, because they would thereby be secure from misrepresentation of their character.

The proposition was withdrawn; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AND THE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

THE Municipal Corporation held a special meeting in the Municipal Building yesterday, to consider the advisability of proceeding at once with the new drainage scheme, as recommended by the recent Commission, and also the Bunderwada reservoir recommended by Mr. Brabam, Deputy Executive Engineer, for securing a more equal distribution of the Vehar water, together with a system of filtration for purifying the water. Lt. Col. Hancock, Chairman of the Corporation, presided, and there was a large attendance.

Letters were read from Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and Mr. Janardhun Gopal stating that the proposed outfall at Worlee would be only a short distance from some property belonging to them in that neighbourhood, the value of which would be much advised would be depreciated thereby, and for this reason they should not attend any meeting of the Corporation at which the drainage scheme was discussed.

Dr. Blaney said that as Chairman of the Town Council it was his duty to introduce on the occasion the drainage scheme which had been forwarded by Government in the report of the Commission dated 23rd January 1878, which was in accordance with a previous resolution of the Corporation approving of the adoption of some improved system of drainage, and calling on Government to appoint a Commission to decide upon the best scheme to be carried out. The Government had received their wishes in a very friendly spirit, and had appointed a Commission to which they had been generally regarded as a very good permission for the purposes for which it was appointed. The Commission had approved of Mr. Walton's scheme for a drainage system on the water closet principle, with a break-in-joint intercepting trap, for the purpose of preventing noxious sewage gases from entering the houses, and this scheme involved the necessity of a considerable water supply of 23 to 26 gallons a head per diem. The evidence before the Commission showed that the water was not equally distributed. The question of the redistribution of the water supply was not before the Commission, but they referred to it as incidental to the drainage question. The Town Council had had presented to them a report by Mr. Brabam showing how the water could be equally and more efficiently distributed, and Government were asked to take the opinion of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation (Mr. Hart) on the point. Government consented, and Mr. Hart approved of the scheme, which involved an expenditure of 4½ lakhs of rupees. Then there was the question of whether the water should be filtered which would necessitate an expenditure of 5 lakhs of rupees in addition. He would revert to this question of filtration presently. For the drainage scheme, the Commission accepted Mr. Walton's estimates, amounting to Rs. 37,37,600; but they were of opinion that certain additions were required to be made, and added 5½ lakhs of rupees for these additions, viz :—For building an invert inside the walls of the sewers in certain districts 2 lakhs; for house connections and public latrines, 5 lakhs; for puddling the vellard, Rs. 50,000; and for sub-soil drainage in the low-lying parts of the town, one lakh. The cost of the whole scheme recommended by the Commission was consequently Rs. 45,87,600, or in round numbers, as the Commission put it, 46 lakhs of rupees. In reporting as to the ways and means for carrying out the scheme, the Municipal Commissioner had started with the 46 lakhs for the drainage and 9¼ lakhs for the Bunderwada reservoir, including filtration, which made a total of 55½ lakhs, and he had lumped the whole which he considered the Corporation might borrow for all these purposes at 50 lakhs, allowing a margin of 4½ lakhs above the figure given by the Commission. He also should propose, in the resolution which he was about to submit, that the portion of the drainage works which were to provide for the removal of the sewage outfalls into the harbour should be carried out first. The Town Council had proposed to carry out the entire works in three years, by an expenditure of 20 lakhs a year; but his resolution would bind the Corporation only to carrying out the most essential part of the scheme he had mentioned at once, in the first year, leaving it to a committee to settle the ways and means for carrying through the remainder. He thought it might render what he had to say more intelligible if he read the resolution. It was

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

FOOTBALL—ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.

On Saturday, the 2nd March, the seventh international match under Association rules between England and Scotland was played at Hampden-park, Glasgow. The weather proved fine, and there were about 20,000 spectators present. A close match had been expected, but the expectations were not realised. The Scotch, who won the toss, at first chose to play with the wind at their backs. Cursham kicked off for England. It was not long before the Scotch began to press their opponents. Before half-time four goals were kicked for them—one each by M'Dougall, M'Gregor, M'Neill, and Highet. After ends had been changed a minute only had elapsed before M'Dougall scored a fifth goal for Scotland, and a few minutes later M'Kinnon kicked a sixth. The English now rallied a little, and after a combined rush by the forwards Wace kicked their first goal for them. They did not keep this up, however, as M'Neill shortly afterwards secured a seventh goal for Scotland. A little before the close of the match Cursham kicked the ball well into the Scotch territory, and the forwards following well up forced it between the posts. "Time" was called soon after, and the Scotch were hailed victors by seven goals to two. Sides as follows:

ENGLAND.—C. Wacer (Upton Park), goal; Hon. E. Lyttelton (Cambridge University) and J. Hunter (Sheffield), backs; W.C. Bailey (Clapham Rovers) and R. G. Jarrett [Old Harrovians], half-backs; A. W. Cursham, captain [Nottingham], P. Fairclough [Old Foresters], A. Wace [Wanderers], J. G. Whyte [Wanderers], W. H. Mosforth [Sheffield], Hubert Heron [Wanderers], forwards.

SCOTLAND.—R. Gardner [Clydesdale], goal; A. M'Intyre [Vale of Leven], left back; T. Wallance [Rangers], back; C. Campbell [Queen's Park], half-back; A. Kenedy (3rd Lanark), half-back; T. Highet and J. Richmond (Queen's Park), forwards; W. M'Kinnon (Queen's Park), J. M'Gregor (Vale of Leven), H. M'Neill (Queens Park), and G. M Dougall (Vale of Leven), forwards.

MR. STANLEY'S MISSION.

MR. H. M. STANLEY is engaged in writing a full account of his most important journey across Africa; and at present he is doing so with characteristic energy. He rises early, works all day, and his labours during the day are constantly broken in upon by numerous callers, he makes up for any such loss of time by tolling on frequently till the small hours of the morning. Already a large portion of his manuscript is in the printer's hands, and it seems quite certain that if his health does not fail he will accomplish the Herculean task he has set himself of writing in about seventy days the 800 pages of octavo print which will form the two volumes of his work, and which will doubtless be ready for publication in May next. Mr. Stanley carried with him through the whole of his arduous journey a heavy photographic apparatus, and succeeded in obtaining many very good negatives of views and groups on the great lakes and on the Congo. The interest of these pictures can scarcely be over-estimated, representing faithfully, as they necessarily must do, actual scenes in the dark and hitherto unknown continent. These pictures will be reproduced at full-page woodcuts in the volumes which will also contain an unusually large number of his scenes and incidents from excellent sketches made by Mr. Stanley himself. The faithfulness of many very excellent sketches is guaranteed by the fact that Mr. Stanley requires a scale of an inch glass of his camera when drawing, no touch by the smallest writing available for the purpose of. Besides this large route map, pictures. It is agreed parts, the work will also contain important features, valuable and interesting character. The chart of the published simultaneously, or as nearly so as elaborate arranged, by Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co., in England; by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, New York; in French by Messrs. Hachette & Co., Paris; in German by M. Brockhaus, Leipsic; in Danish by M. Mallings, of Christiana. Negotiations are also pending for translations into the Swedish, Spanish, Italian, and Russian languages. The title is "Through the Dark Continent; the Sources of the Nile; around the Great Lakes, and down the Congo." —*Publishers' Circular.*

THE DEATH OF MEHEMET PASHA.

[*The Daily News' Special Correspondent,*]

TREBIZOND, Feb. 12.

MEHEMET PACHA, the "Captain Pacha," as they called him, the bravest man on this side of the Bosphorus, is dead—died of typhus fever, the prevailing epidemic in Erzeroum. As it is not likely that another chronicler of his brief life may be found, I will say a few words about him. I first knew him as a colonel of a line regiment—its number I don't remember. He was aged about thirty-two years, and was born of ethnic Hungarian or Polish parents. He had always been selected by Mukhtar Pacha for any deed of daring which the exigencies of the campaign called for, and always came out of the trial with the most brilliant credit. He was a man who shone among his Asiatic brethren. I met him first in the tent of generalissimo. He had just been named to conduct the difficult and dangerous empirise of surprising the Russian position on the hill of Kizilope, the advanced post which they held nearest our lines on the Alaeja Dagh of fateful memory. He conducted his mission in a manner which well sustained his past reputation. He placed the first stone of the edifice of successes which won for his chief the title of Ghazi victorious, and came back with only a slight flesh wound on his heart, where, thanks to his thick overcoat, the bullet had only gone deeper. And said he that eventful evening. "The commander-in-chief didn't even so much as say 'thank you' to me." He didn't know that Mukhtar Pacha had telegraphed to the Constantinople, asking the grade of brigadier-general for his gallant subordinate. As general of brigade he conducted the defence of the lesser Yagni hill (Yagni Coutchuk), which foiled the tremendous Russian attack of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th October. He was eight times assailed with the utmost fury of desperate soldiers, and in vain. Once more in the same position on the memorable day of the 15th October, which saw the Turkish army flying routed to Kars the "Captain Pacha" alone held his ground on the left flank, and only retreated on Kars the morning after the two days' fighting had been won by the Russians. He commanded our rear guard when we fled with a straggling remnant of the army of Armenia from Kars, and all through justified his reputation. When the Russians, after their overwhelming victory of the pass of Deve Boyun, tried to storm Erzeroum on the evening of the 9th November, and captured one of the principal forts commanding the town, the Azizie, it was Mehemet Pacha who, leading the forlorn hope, stormed the tremendous heights, and retook the fortress—saving the town. Had the Azizie remained in the enemy's hands Erzeroum was irretrievably lost. After this he played an important part in the defence on the second attempt to storm the town three days later at eight in the evening, and I recollect well, when the raindrops of the heavy storm-shower were flashing like gold in the uninterrupting blaze of the heavy guns and the long musketry fire lines, the voice of Mehemet Pacha was to be heard cheering the men on the east-ern ramparts. He was fine life of the defence of Erzeroum. He caught the fatal epidemic raging there, and expired a week after I left the place. So much in *memoriam* of the bravest soldier of the army of Armenia.

MOCK TURTLE.—Kissing before company, and quarrelling afterward.

A WORD OF WARNING.—Junior Clerk: "Would you kindly permit me to absent myself to-morrow to attend my father's funeral?"—Head of Firm [deep in figures]: "You may go, Hawkins, but pray—do not let this happen again!"—*Judy.*

THE kind of verses that are read in a Kentucky school exhibition:—

"Go, my son, and shut the shutter"—
This I heard a mother utter.
"Shutter's shut," the boy did mutter;
"I can't shut it any shutter."

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NOTE.—All new Silver Goods exported from England are subject to a "DRAWBACK" or Custom's Allowance of 1s. 6d. per ounce. Buyers, ordering direct from Mr. Streeter, are in every case credited with the full amount so received.

The Jewellery Business now carried on at 18, NEW BOND STREET, W., is the third oldest established amongst the Court Jewellers of England. It was first established in Bevis Marks in the City of London, during the XVIIth Century, was afterwards removed and carried on as a West End Jeweller's in Hanover Square, and from thence to 18, NEW BOND STREET, W.

AND

Warrants of Appointment were given during the reigns of GEORGE III., GEORGE IV., WILLIAM IV., and QUEEN VICTORIA, as Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Watchmakers.

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PALL MALL GAZETTE—"Of special significance to the purchasers of jewels."
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FINANCIAL AGENTS,
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NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs. W. M and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission.*

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MRS. ANDREW HAMILTON, Rutland House, Sale Cheshire, wishes to receive Children of Parents residing in India to educate with her own, aged from six to twelve years. Resident foreign Governess. Terms inclusive 80 to 100 Guineas payable quarterly in advance. References kindly permitted to J. K. BYTHELL, Esq., Sale of Bombay; J. RENSHAW, Esq., M. D., Sale; Rev. G. CORT, M. A., Sale and Bombay.

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THE MISSES LE QUESNE offer the comforts of home with careful training and a thorough Education to the Daughters of Indian Officers of all branches of H. M. Service. The highest references, particulars of terms and of salubrity of the island supplied on application to

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BEST FOOD FOR DELICATE AND CONVALESCENT FORM.

HIGHEY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-Street, London, and all CHEMISTS & STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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DIPLOMA OF HONOR awarded at Vienna Exhibition of 1873 for superior quality and excellence of manufacture. Cigars guaranteed to be manufactured of the best Lunka Tobacco obtainable. One hundred sample cigars (of 20 different kinds) packed in tin, *post free*, to any part of India for a remittance of Rs. 5-0.

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Orders for 5,000 or more cigars delivered free of all charges at any Indian Port.

Price list and further particulars furnished on application.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER,
FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS ASSISTANT WATCH-MAKER AT MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,

BEGS to announce that he has commenced business on his own account at No 8, Church Gate Street, where he undertakes the repairs of WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS and MUSICAL BOXES as well as JEWELLERY at moderate charges. Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has just received a very carefully elected stock of Gold and Silver Watches made expressly to order for India, to which he respectfully solicits inspection.

Watches of Rs. 40 and above will be guaranteed for 2 years.

Mr. L. S. has also a large stock of Musical Boxes for sale at moderate prices.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF TREACHER'S SUPERIOR WINES AND STORES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., sale commencing at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on the first floor, on account of the concerned a quantity of Treacher's superior wines and stores, consisting of vermouth, sparkling moselle, red burgundy in quarts and pints, still hock, Giesler's champagne, claret, sauterne, liquor, noyeau, brandy, old rum, sherry, amontillado, ginger and orange wine, curacio, &c., also a small quantity of stores comprising olives and capers, pickled herrings, plum puddings, extongue, bath chops, bologna oxford and cambridge sausages, bacon, pork, pies, minced meat, mushrooms, soup, asparagus, &c.

The above wines are in perfectly sound condition, and will be sold in small lots.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder,—

150 superior 1st Class Moulmein Teak Squares.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 1st April at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
1 case white ground prints.
4 bales grey Teloths.
10 bales grey dhoties.

On account of the concerned—

V.B.—1 case 1 0 boxes Havana cigars.

On account of the underwriters ex s.s. Avondale—

JK—4-7—4 cases each 12 boxes carriage and table candles.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS AT THE OFFICE OF Messrs. WALLACE AND Co., IN PARSEE BAZZAR STREET, FORT.

On TUESDAY next, the 2nd April, sale commencing at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Office of Messrs. Wallace and Co., in Parsee Bazzaar Street, Fort—

A quantity of white and colored piece-goods and prints—

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Carved and French-polished Rose-wood Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c. at No. 26, Gamdavi Road, near Chowpatty.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, sale commencing at 1 p. m., at Nr. 26, Gamdavee Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a four-seated open carriage a pair of grey Arab horses, valuable medical books, &c. &c. Upper Colaba.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, carriage, horses, &c., &c., the property of Major BARSON. The same comprises rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as entrée stand, teapot, salver, table candlesticks, &c., handsome dining room furniture, such as mahogany dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, mallet pattern dining room arm and without arm chairs, dumb waiter, drawing room furniture such as rose wood table, centre ottoman, easy chairs, whatnots, teapoys, brussel's carpet, easy and sliding chairs, English iron portable four post bedstead, clothes and prayer presses, dressing glasses, dispense articles, a fine collection of rare plants, books, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome light four seated open carriage.
1 Pair of grey Arab horses.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION sale of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a first class piano by "Broadwood and Sons," a handsome English built open carriage, a powerful Australian horse, plants, &c., at No. 12, Colaba Depot.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horse, &c., the property of Captain Murray, the same comprises rich star cut glassware handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best electro plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 6 hot-water curry dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet and liquor frames, waiters, tea-set, butter-pot, biscuit box, table, piano, and chamber candle sticks, cutlery, &c., handsome well-seasoned French polished furniture, such as a set of blackwood camp table in 4 pieces, side-board, Madras pattern dining room chairs, whatnots, handsome circular pier and card tables, easy chairs and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffonier, ornament stands, tea-poys, lady's davenport, rich Brussels drawing room carpet, plated double-light hanging argand lamps, sweet toned rosewood grand square piano by "John Broadwood and sons," first rate chromolithographs in gilt and maple frames, handsome teakwood iron posts bedstead, camp cots, washing sofas, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, cheval and dressing glasses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a fine collection of choice and rare plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One handsome light four-seated open carriage [in excellent order.]

One powerful Australian carriage horse.
One child's perambulator.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., in a tent opposite the Old Bombay Club.

On FRIDAY, the 5th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and richly carved household furniture, &c., the property of a native gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION sale of valuable English and Madras pattern household furniture, plated glass, and porcelainware, horses, carriages, &c., at Retreat Hall, Belasis Road.

On SATURDAY, the 6th April, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the valuable English and Madras pattern household furniture, horses, carriages, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of W. Morris Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE AT No 59, GRANT ROAD, NEAR THE TWO TANKS.

On FRIDAY, the 12th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by J. C. PHILIPPS, Esq., to sell at the above address, the whole of his neat and modern household furniture, pictures, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a very ornamented solid rosewood grand square pianoforte by "Haines Brothers of New York," a medium sized slate billiard table, by Burnett and Co., converti le into a dining table, with writing table to match, marking board, pool board, balls, cues, rests, stand and level complete, a very large globe aquarium, bell shape, 25 inch diameter, specially made of flint glass, on a strong stand with shells, rockery, figure of water girl fountain in working order with 6 different jets, with all the pipe fittings complete and contains the finest collection of Venetian and Japanese, gold fishes a smaller one with strong stand, shells and gold fishes, a table globe with gold fishes, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from ST. HUBERTS' VINEYARD:

CHASSELA (White)	Rs. 10 per dos.	quarts.
HERMITAGE (Red)	„ 10 „	„

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

	Per Dos. Qtr.	2 Dos. Pts.
LOUIS ROEDERER'S Champagne	Rs. 56	Rs. 58 8
HAMILTON & GRIEVE'S Champagne	50	51 0
ASHBURNER'S Champagne	38	40 0
SPARKLING SAUMUR Carte Blanche	28	30 0
SPARKLING SAUMUR Carte d'Or	32	34 0

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estèphe	Rs. 11	per dos. Qts.
Margaux	„ 15	do.
Médoc Pauillac	„ 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	„ 24½	do.
Cantemerle	„ 31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs. 15	per dos Qts.
Do. No. 1	„ 19	do.
Do. Superior	„ 21½	do.

HOCKS.

Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per dos. Qts
Geisenheim	„ 28	do.
Scharlachberg	„ 32	do.
Liebfraumilch	„ 3/4	do.
Rauenthal	„ 40	do.
Gusenheim Rothenberg	„ 41	do.
Rudesheimberg	„ 44	do.
Marcobrunner	„ 45	do.
Hockheim Dorn Dechaney	„ 48	do.
Steinberg	„	do.

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs.	per dos. Qts.
Do. Vieux	„ 14½	do. Pts.
Do. Fine Champagne	„ 8	do. Pts.

VERZENAY CHAMPAGNE,

Premier qualite	Rs. 45	per dos. Qts.
Do. do	„ 41	do. Pts.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—

Chateau de Frandat	Rs. 14	per dos. Qts
Les Canons	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28	„

HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE,

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per dos. Qts.
Geisenheimer	„ 18	per dos. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 22	„
Do.	„ 25	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Steinwein	„ 22	per dos. Qts.
Hochheimer	„ 24	„
Rudesheimer	„ 26	„
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„

BEER:—

Norwegian Beer in 3 doz. cases at	Rs. 6	„
Just landed ex Star Stevie		
Kreuznacher Export Beer in champagne bottles (6 dozen cases)	Rs. 6-8	per dos.
Do. do. ordinary Quart bottles (4 dozen cases)	„ 6	„

BRANDY:—

Boulestin & Co.'s * Star Cognac	„ 22	„
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s ** Star	„ 20	„
Cognac *** Stars	„ 23	„
Do. do. ** Stars	„ 27	„
Fromy and Roge's well known *** Stars	„ 30	„

CHAMPAGNE:—

Real Eugène Cliequot of Reims	Rs. 86	per dos. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„ 40	per case of 2 dos. Pts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	„ 35	„
Carte Blanche, ditto	„ 23	„
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay	„ 30	per dos. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„ 32	per case of 2 dos. Pts.

ASPARAGUS:—

Best German	Rs. 26	per dos. large Tins.

Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Quotation orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

THE ENCORE WHISKEY.

THE following satisfactory and most convincing evidence shows the absolute purity and safety of using the ENCORE WHISKEY as an Alcoholic stimulant:—

LANCET.—"REMARKABLY PURE from Fusel Oil, mild, wholesome, and pleasant."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Removal of the Fusel Oil is most complete and effectious."

MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE.—"We can highly commend it as well-fitted for Medical use, being very pure, wholesome, and pleasant."

MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.—"PURE and WHOLESOME and unobtainated with the mixtures frequently used to give fictitious age and aroma."

MEDICAL RECORD.—"Must rank foremost as the purest of alcoholic stimulants."

PRACTITIONER.—"Perfectly free from Fusel Oil, of extremely mild, and a safe alcoholic stimulant."

SANITARY RECORD.—"Such an excellent DIETETIC STIMULANT it serves as a standard."

PUBLIC HEALTH.—"EXCEPTIONALLY PURE. It would be fortunate for the health of the community if in general use."

NATIONAL FOOD AND FUEL REFORMER.—"All who value their health should use it."

DR. H. C. BARTLET, F. C. S.—"Contained less trace of that deleterious and unpleasant oil than any spirit I have ever submitted to the same searching investigation. The Medical Profession should recommend to their patients no Whiskey which does not come up to this standard."

DR. C. R. C. TICHBORNE, F. C. S. THE IRISH COLLEGE DUBLIN.—"Carefully examined for Fusel Oil, but none could be discovered. Perfectly free from potsoncus matters that are frequently found in Whiskies, and which are very deleterious. REMARKABLY GOOD QUALITY."

DR. P. E. D. F. C. S.—"Perfectly free from Fusel Oil or other injurious substance."

DR. STEVENSON MACADAM.—"Very pure and wholesome and of exceedingly fine equality."

This Whiskey is not only a pleasant and wholesome stimulant for ordinary use, but for delicate constitutions it is invaluable as it will agree with such when no other Alcoholic stimulant will, whether in the form of wine or cognac. It is used almost exclusively in the practice of many of the most eminent men in the Medical Profession.

EVERY GALLON GUARANTEED PURE.
PRICE RS. 20 PER DOZEN.
Wholesale Agents for Bombay,
TRANT AND BRIDGER,
7, Church Gate Street,
Retail Agents,
C. D. FLETCHER, Meadows Street.
DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, Meadows Street.

NOTICES.

TARPAULINS.

IN addition to the new WATERPROOF MATERIAL advertised by us, we still continue to make the celebrated PATENT IMPROVED TARPAULINS, which we have manufactured so successfully for the past 18 years.

These were the only Tarpaulins specially ordered by the Government of India for the BHOOTAN, ABYSSINIAN, LUSHAIS, GARO, & PERAK EXPEDITIONS.

Sizes in general use always in stock.

F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS
AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travs Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Scorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS. Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consign agents of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c.; are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 89, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITY in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained their qualities as Time-keepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches has induced Messrs. F., L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting or open face cases.

The "smallest," the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of an extra heavy case with gold hinges Rupees Watch, but with a hair-spring system Breguet. Its movement is fitted with the compensation balance

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS 110 RS. WATCH

is the most critical observer.
All sizes and descriptions of Watches can be had in gold cases above three hundred. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. can recommend this well finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong Watch, a good time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.

2 years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.

Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY,
4, Hummum Street.
POONA,
East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 85, and 100 to Rs. 250.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.

Ulbrap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20,

German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

JEWELLERY.

LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	BAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
ALBERTS.	WEDDING RINGS.	STUDS.	CHARMS AND SEALS.
BRACELETS.	KEEPERS.	SLEEVE LINKS.	SPRINGS & SPLIT RINGS.
BROOCHES.	CROSSES.	SOLITAIRES.	SWIVELS.
EAR-RINGS.	RIBBON SLIDES.	SIGNET RINGS.	GOLD KEYS.
		SCARF RINGS.	

A large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls Corals, &c.

COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazilian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames.

The above have been specially selected by our Mr. MARCKS from the first Manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent.

WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.

WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.

Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery undertaken and executed by Skilled Workmen with care and expedition.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittances or References in Bombay.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
BOMBAY,
Hummum Street.
POONA,
East Street.

NOTICES.

LANOWLEE HOTEL LOTTERY.

TICKETS RUPEES (1) EACH.

THE DRAWING of the above Lottery will be held on the 29th April 1878.

A prize is requested to submit their accounts and the amount realized by sale of tickets, together with the counterfoils on or before the 15th April next to the Undersigned, and only those numbers of which payment has been received will be included in the Drawing.

Winning numbers will be published for general information beside being notified through the several agents.

The Drawing will take place before a Committee consisting of the following members:—

MR. J. SMITH.
„ W. WATSON.
„ SHREEDHUR VITHUL DATAY.
„ P. DORABJEE.
„ D. HORMUSJEE.
„ GOPAL ROW VISHWANATH.

Tickets are being sold fast, and are available with the undersigned and several agents.

Applications for Tickets after the 15th April 1878 to the day of the Drawing should be made to the Undersigned.

Telegrams will be attended to.

A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, March 1, 1878.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

ALTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so seldom prescribed." The only answer which can be given is:—That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that its action may be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in almond and olive oils, in sulphuric ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable it has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led physicians to ne